

Unemployment will continue to rise, Mr Wilson says

Government is determined to
main recovery on an
of exports and increased
in manufacturing
the Prime Minister told
eas Bankers' Club last

No let-up in inflation fight

in production and demand and
the effect on unemployment.
"We must therefore expect
the underlying trend of unem-
ployment to continue to rise, in
this country and abroad, for
some months yet. It would be
a great mistake to act precipi-
tately and reflate now on a
massive scale. The result would
be yet another inflationary
boom, further and more rapid
than the last. It would be a
clutch of measures creating
another move into depression
and unemployment."
There would be scope for
more of the useful selective
measures the Chancellor of the
Exchequer had taken over the
past few months—measures that
were far more cost-effective in
fighting unemployment than the
classical-type Keynesian reflec-
tion.
The Government was deter-
mined that the country's econ-
omy should be based on an
expansion of exports and in-
creased investment in manufac-
turing industry, "the real
wealth-generating, productive
capacity of this country, a re-
versal of a 30-year process
under successive governments,
under which an inadequate and
relatively declining industrial
power base was being called
on to support and pay for a
growing superstructure of con-
sumption, public and private."
That was one reason why the
Government was taking action
from pre-empting too great a
share of national resources. To
cut this year's expenditure, or
that for 1976-77, "with so many

RSPCA is totally against fox hunting

By Diana Geddes

The Royal Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Ani-
mals has decided for the first
time in its 131-year history to
oppose unconditionally the
hunting of foxes and the shoot-
ing of birds. Mr Roy Crisp,
chairman, announced yesterday.

It was now totally opposed
to blood sports in all forms,
with the exception of the hunt-
ing of foxes and the shooting
of birds.

The fox-hunting issue, which
has been the cause of bitter
strife within the society in the
past, was one of several mat-
ters discussed in the 22-
member council of the society
last week.

Mr Crisp said that details
of the new policy still
had to be completed. The society
had been agreed "with no real
dissent".

In the past the RSPCA had
said it must "regrettably
tolerate" fox-hunting until a
more humane method of con-
trolling numbers was put for-
ward. The decision does not
mean we are opposed to the
fox being controlled, but we
believe there are more humane
methods," Mr Crisp said.

But Mr David Lechford,
executive officer, said that the
council had not changed any
of its policies. No decisions
were being taken until a fur-
ther meeting.

Until the council came to a
firm decision its current policy
of hunting of all types would
stand. That stated: "The
RSPCA deplores the unneces-
sary killing of any wild cre-
ature or the infliction of avoid-
able suffering and distress, and
opposes the participation of children
in any form of hunting."

V and A scheme to raise balance needed for £175,000 fund 750 silver copies of Donatello relief to be made



Donatello copies: The Victoria and Albert
Museum is to reproduce 750 silver copies
of the Donatello relief, over 500 copies
left, and original in order to raise the
rest of the money needed to buy the
masterpiece of Renaissance art, the
Howard reliefs.

The museum has until March to raise
£175,000 and has so far got more than
£100,000. Those who buy an authentic
impression of the Donatello, at 250p, or
on their walls will pay 100p, of which
£200 will go into the fund to buy the
original bronze relief of the Madonna and
Child.

A master mould and plate have been
taken from the original, and the silver
copies made from them will weigh 250g.
When they were made an interesting

difference between Renaissance and
modern technique emerged.

Donatello made his mould for reproduc-
ing the relief in glass. It was poured into
the mould, and did not reproduce the fine
detail of modern glass, which is moulded
under pressure. The first modern copies
reproduced the Madonna and Child, with
and without the pinnacles and imperfections
and the head of the Madonna and Child
and the head of the Madonna and Child.

Mr Barry Henson, the sculptor, was
employed by the Victoria and Albert
Museum to make the copies, to chase the
pinnacles away, the blemishes, and generally
to reproduce Donatello's work in the spirit of
the original.

He said yesterday: "I have tried to
capture the essence of the face of the plate
from the front through to the back. All
I have been able to do is to chase the
pinnacles away from Donatello; I have

been absolutely faithful and authentic to
the original intention of his masterpiece."
An oxidizing process has been used to
produce a slightly tarnished effect on the
surface of the silver copies, so reducing
the pinnacles and roughness accentuated
by the precision of modern moulding
techniques.

The original roundel was given by Dona-
tello on August 27, 1456, to Giovanni
Chellini, the Florentine physician, who
had cured the artist, then aged 70, of an
illness.

The roundel and the circumstances of
the gift are fully described by Cellini in
his account book. The relief has a
feature unique in Renaissance sculpture:
the back has an exact negative impression
of the front. Cellini noted that that was
to enable casts to be taken, a process that
has been carried out more than five
centuries later.

Benn hint of curb on state sector chiefs

Mr Benn, Secretary of State for
Energy, has hinted at the prospect
of greater Government
control over the actions of
nationalized industry chiefs. He
explained that because minis-
ters did not have statutory
power to give policy directions
to state industry, heads of
practice of "private arm-
twisting" had grown up which
was "highly undesirable".

Rate guidelines
'impossible'
Cheshire County Council says it
has found it "impossible" to
keep to the Government's guide-
lines for a standard, but its
proposed rate increase has been
pegged at 8.5 per cent by trans-
ferring £3.1m from existing
balances.

Mr Carter pulls
ahead in Maine
Mr Jimmy Carter, former Gov-
ernor of Georgia, is ahead in
the selection process to choose
Maine's candidate for the Demo-
cratic presidential nomination.
He has 51 votes, with 31
uncommitted, 12 going to
Mr Fred Harris.

Petrol supplies
investigation
Petrol distribution is to be
investigated by the Monopolies
and Mergers Commission. In
particular, it will examine
practices in wholesale supply
practices in the industry.

Jewish brothers
must go back
The two Jewish brothers, aged
nine and eight, who were taken
from their family in Poland, will
be restored to their father in Berlin,
the Israeli High Court reaffirmed.

Dutch Cabinet
split likely
The centre-left, five-party
Dutch coalition Cabinet is
threatened with break-up over
the issue of workers' councils.

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Speaker retires: A new pro-
cedure for the election of a
Speaker of the House of
Commons will be used today
when Mr Selwyn Lloyd (photo-
graphed last night) retires and
is succeeded by Mr George
Thomas, Labour MP for Car-
diff, West. Mr Lloyd will take
the Chair and open the pro-
ceedings with his valedictory
speech.

Olympic Games
assurance
The International Olympic Com-
mittee confirmed that the
Olympic Games will start as
planned in Montreal, on July
17. Lord Killanin, president of
the IOC, gave this assurance at
Innsbruck after meeting spokes-
men from Montreal, where work
has again been held up, this
time by snow.

Ulster talks: Hopes that the
Northern Ireland Convention
will agree to the key issue of
power-sharing in its final
attempt to achieve peace are
low.

Doctors discontented: Hospital
consultants and junior doctors in
the Northwest, disaffected
themselves from a BMA bul-
letin on the Government's plans
for the future of private practice
within the NHS.

Crime victims: Report of work-
ing party on compensation sys-
tem is expected to go some-
way to meeting objections.

Bank: Poll shows that the
French Communist Party has
more success in changing pol-
icies than in changing its
image.

Peking: Chinese Government
calls for big party meetings to
fill the gaps in its ranks.

Sport, pages 10 and 11
Cricket: West Indies face another
defeat by Australia in Test series.
Facing: Bad weather again stops
meetings in England; Athletics:
Britain's team for European
indoor championships.

Night talks to save Chrysler after Linwood vote to continue strike

By Tim Jones

Labour Staff

Senior Chrysler management
and union officials were con-
tending talks in London last
night in an effort to sort out
the dispute at the company's
plant at Linwood, Renfrewshire,
which could jeopardise the Gov-
ernment's £12m rescue deal. In
cash terms settlement of the dis-
pute would cost less than £3,000
a year spread between the 50
workers involved, but both
Chrysler and the Government
are concerned about the dam-
age to the company's reputa-
tion of the long-term credi-
bility of the company.

The rescue talks at the
offices of the Advisory, Con-
ciliation and Arbitration Ser-
vice started after the Linwood
workers, in defiant mood, had
voted at a morning meeting to
continue their unofficial strike.
The stoppage, by all the 4,700
workers at the plant, was
caused by a dispute over pay
rates for 50 car packers, some
of whom had been transferred
to Linwood from a subsidiary
plant at Johnstone, which is
being closed.

Chrysler says that rates of
pay should be based on what
they were receiving at John-
stone, while the transport and
General Workers' Union shop
stewards say payment should be
based on agreed Linwood rates,
amounting to £11.0 a week
more. If granted this would
give the packers parity with

the production workers, who
are on a basic £39.74 a week.
Yesterday's vote was taken in
full knowledge of the statement
by Mr Varley, Secretary of State
for Industry, that a continuation
of the dispute might force the
Government to withhold further
payments to the company under
the rescue deal agreed before
Christmas.

The Government has made
one payment of £12m and a
further £6m is in the pipeline.
The strikers have also been
warned by Mr Don Lander,
Chrysler UK's managing direc-
tor, that their action could
seriously endanger the job
security of 17,000 employees in
the Midlands.

Chrysler representatives and
Scottish Trades Union Congress
officials have described the
situation as "critical", and Mr
Peter Griffiths, the company's
deputy managing director, said
last night: "We are prepared
to talk round the clock if
necessary."

R. W. Shakespeare, North-
west Industrial Correspondent
writes: Remarkably, only about
450 of 4,700 strikers turned up
for the meeting yesterday.
However, there was an over-
whelming vote (with only 13
hands raised against) in favour
of a shop stewards' recommen-
dation that the stoppage should
go on.

The strikers will not meet
again until Friday unless the
talks in London produce a peace
formula which can be put to a
shopfloor vote. In that event
the next mass meeting will be
brought forward.

Commenting on yesterday's
vote, Mr Griffiths said the
meeting had clearly been un-
representative. Referring to Mr
Varley's statement that the
Government might withhold
further financial aid, he said
he believed this was "realistic
in the circumstances".

At the workers' meeting, shop
stewards had criticized Mr Var-
ley's comments as "ill-advised
and ill-informed". One senior
shop steward said: "Mr Varley
has never consulted the trade
union side about what this dis-
pute is all about."

Mr Griffiths was in Glasgow
to meet Scottish Trades Union
Congress leaders yesterday
morning before flying to Lon-
don. Mr James Milne, the
STUC general secretary, said
afterwards that he was not
simply hoping that the London
talks would be productive—they
had to be productive.

Unless the Linwood strike
ends the Ryton plant will run
out of stocks of components
later this week, and the
assembly lines will have to be
halted, making 1,500 workers
idle. Production will also have
to be cut at Chrysler's central
engines plant at Stoke, Con-
ventry, which supplies both the
Ryton and Linwood assembly
lines.

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Minister for
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ences in the
Irish Republic
said yesterday
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Crisis campaign urged as cold kills three

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

Three large unions were
urged yesterday, after the cold
killed three, to instruct their members
to refuse to disconnect power sup-
plies in hardship cases. At the
same time an MP sent a tele-
gram to Mr Benn, Secretary of
State for Energy, calling for an
immediate "hypothermia cam-
paign".

At least two elderly people
died of cold yesterday, bringing
the known fatalities during the
present cold spell to three and
two. A woman, aged 75, died
yesterday in an Isle of Wight hos-
pital.

The deaths included those of
a married couple, Mr and Mrs
Edward Philbin of Mossley,
Lancashire, who were found in
bed suffering from exposure at
the weekend. Mr Philbin, aged
70, died within a few hours, but
his wife, Mary, aged 66, sur-
vived until early yesterday.

Mr Albert Champion, aged 75,
of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, who
was found at home suffering
from hypothermia, died later in
hospital.

The call to unions to stop
disconnections was made yester-
day by the Child Poverty Action
Group, one of many organiza-
tions campaigning for govern-
ment action to prevent hypo-
thermia in elderly people and
young children. Mr Frank
Field, the group's director, com-
plained of failure of the cam-
paigns and meetings with Mr
Benn to produce effective
action.

The plea has been sent to the
General and Municipal Work-
ers, Transport and General
Workers, and Electrical, Elec-
tronic and Plumbing Tech-
nicians' unions. Mr Field hopes
that the GMBU will take the
plea as an emergency item at
its executive meeting today.

In a letter to the unions he
said that the safety mechanism
instituted by Mr Benn, elec-
tricity boards, social services
departments and the Department
of Health and Social Security
had broken down. Disconnections
were reaching "epidemic pro-
portions".

Families and old people who
had part of their supplementary
benefit stopped to pay fuel bills
were still being disconnected
because the department did not
pay promptly and the electricity
boards acted swiftly.

services departments if they
had any fear about not paying
their bills.
Mr Benn should also suspend
immediately the "Save It" fuel
conservation campaign. Mr
Sadden said it was having a
psychological effect on
people who for patriotic and
other reasons, were not using
their heating. Some of them
believed it was actually against
the law.

Mr Benn should launch a
coordinated campaign, bringing
in all the relevant government
departments, voluntary agencies
and social services departments,
to ensure that more old people
do not die of hypothermia,
which is a poor name for dying
of cold.

In Birmingham the social
services department has just
finished a "Keep an Eye on
Grandpa" campaign, using local
television and radio stations.
"Hypothermia risk" warnings
are given every day and people are
urged to call on elderly neigh-
bours and relatives during the
cold weather.

The campaign appears to
have been a success. In Novem-
ber, before it began, five old
people died of hypothermia, but
none has been reported since
the scheme started.

Since November milkmen
have been carrying out a
national campaign, checking on
people if milk is left on the
doorstep for a day. Some Post
Office workers are taking part
in a voluntary scheme in which
they report to authorities when
they see "help" cards in win-
dows. Their union is expecting
with Age Concern a national
campaign of checking on elderly
people failing to collect pensions.

A Staff Reporter writes: A post-
mortem examination is to be
carried out today on Terence
Kightley, aged 30, of Welling-
borough, Northamptonshire,
who collapsed and died in free-
zing temperatures. Police have
established that he did not have
any breakfast before he left
home on Sunday and one theory
is that he died of exposure. His
body was found in the car park
of a swimming pool more than
two hours after he left home.

The boy's father, Mr Maurice
Kightley, said yesterday: "He
was in perfectly good health
and when he left home he was
well wrapped up. He wore a
duffel coat, jumper, thick shirt
and long trousers."

Derbyshire County Council
announced yesterday that it
had received approval from the
Manpower Commission for a
scheme to employ one person
in each of the 12 areas in the
county to give help and advice
to old people in cold weather.
Ice-bound roads: Thousands of
miles of roads in England were
affected by black ice yesterday
(the Press Association reports).
Conditions were worst in the
South and South-west, where
there were many road accidents.
In the Scottish Highlands
this winter. At Glen More
Lodge weather station, near
Aberdeen, the temperature fell
to -15.5°C.

Forecast and recordings, page 2

For British industry to remain competitive
would involve spending some £6 billion
per year on capital investment.

The Secretary of State for Industry 1975

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institutional clients.

Richard Ellis

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The holidays given here are only a sample. Ask your travel agent for the special 29 Day Wonder booklet and you'll find hundreds more listed.

But quick. February's not that long even in a leap year.

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Hol.No.	Resort	No. of Nights	Dep. dates	Hotel	Brochure Price
Luton					
1182	Majorca	7	21 April	Helios	£54
2172	Ibiza	7	3 April	Piscis Park	£59
2192	Ibiza	7	23 April	El Greco	£64
1321	Costa Blanca	8	24 April	Riviera	£66
1662	Costa Brava	11	12 May	Donaire Park	£69
3411	Tunisia	8	29 April	Salem	£81
0911	Malta	4	29 April	Preluna	£85
1041	Majorca	15	26 April	Condesa de la Bahia	£84
3602	Romania	7	15 May	Astoria	£86
1312	Costa Blanca	12	16 May	Orange Park	£87
3401	Tunisia	9	29 April	Sahara Beach	£92
1352	Costa Blanca	14	27 May	Regente	£94
1322	Costa Blanca	14	11 May	Tropicana Gardens	£100
1332	Costa Blanca	10	6 May	Entremares	£101
3602	Romania	14	15 May	Venus	£106
0102	Italian Riviera	14	14 May	Mayola	£108
1342	Costa Blanca	11	16 May	Entremares	£111
Gatwick					
0504	Costa Brava	7	17 May	Santa Monica	£57
0314	Costa Blanca	7	1 May	Orange Park	£71
0454	Costa Brava	14	16 May	Sorra Dor	£74
0504	Costa Brava	14	17 May	San Marti Park II	£75
0504	Costa Brava	10	8 May	Monte Cristo	£76
0524	Costa Brava	11	18 May	Monte Cristo	£78
0304	Costa Blanca	10	19 May	Riviera	£81
0314	Costa Blanca	11	29 May	Regente	£81
0903	Costa del Sol	8	29 April	Angela	£84
0514	Costa Brava	14	1 May	Don Quijote	£86
0314	Costa Blanca	14	15 May	Rio Park	£ 89
0044	Majorca	16	14 May	Antigona	£90
1804	Yugoslavia	7	16 May	Slavija	£90
0314	Costa Blanca	7	29 May	Los Dalmatas	£105
0044	Majorca	14	7 May	Trinidad	£117
0054	Majorca	14	16 May	Santa Lucia	£120
1804	Yugoslavia	14	16 May	Macedonia	£122
1804	Yugoslavia	14	23 May	Orlando	£132
1953	Tunisia	21	20 April	Jawhara	£163

Save £5 on the brochure price.

Luton					
1192	Majorca	7	23 April	Carolina	£59
1092	Majorca	7	12 May	Son Baulo	£61
4202	Holland at Tuliptime	3	3 April	Spaander	£66
0562	Venetian Riviera	7	16 May	Leonardo Da Vinci	£66
0112	Italian Riviera	7	3 May	Adler	£68
4212	Holland	4	6 April	Harrison	£73
3102	N. Yugoslavia	7	15 May	Mercury	£73
1142	Majorca	7	13 May	Trinidad	£76
1121	Majorca	9	21 May	Arenal Park	£83
1121	Majorca	9	21 May	Magalluf Park	£83
0562	Venetian Riviera	11	26 May	Tiffanys Park	£83
1072	Majorca	10	7 May	Carolina	£84
0552	Venetian Riviera	10	19 May	Mon Repos	£85
1812	Costa Brava	14	20 May	Montecristo	£89
2652	Costa Brava	14	4 May	San Diego	£89
1832	Costa Brava	14	16 May	Don Quijote	£90
0302	Adriatic Riviera	10	15 May	Majestic	£90
4002	Austria	7	25 April	Tyrol in Spring	£92
1302	Costa Blanca	14	14 May	Reymar	£93
0112	Italian Riviera	11	17 May	Internazionale	£94
0582	Italian Lakes	7	9 May	Neituno	£94
2142	Ibiza	14	15 May	Mare Nostrum	£100
1092	Majorca	14	5 May	Los Mastines	£110
3102	N. Yugoslavia	14	22 May	Albatros	£114
0302	Adriatic Riviera	14	22 May	Britannia	£115

Hol.No.	Resort	No. of Nights	Dep. dates	Hotel	Brochure Price
Gatwick					
0464	Costa Brava	4	28 April	San Francisco	£43
0464	Costa Brava	7	14 April	San Francisco	£57
0313	Costa Blanca	6	25 April	Rindor	£63
0323	Costa Blanca	8	27 April	Poseidon	£67
0074	Majorca	7	9 May	Don Bigote	£68
1304	Adriatic Riviera	7	9 May	Oriente	£68
0024	Majorca	11	2 May	Don Bigote	£79
0024	Majorca	11	2 May	Helios	£79
1953	Tunisia	7	27 April	Salem	£79
1954	Tunisia	7	25 May	Sahara Beach	£92
1304	Adriatic Riviera	14	2 May	Majestic	£103
1304	Adriatic Riviera	14	23 May	Pacific Towers	£109
1954	Tunisia	10	18 May	Salem	£113
1964	Tunisia	11	14 May	Sahara Beach	£117

Save £10 on the brochure price.

Birmingham					
3334	Ibiza	7	21 April	Piscis Park	£58
3334	Ibiza	7	7 April	El Greco	£64
3204	Costa Dorada	10	14 May	Taurus Park	£77
4253	Tunisia	7	29 April	Jawhara	£89
3204	Costa Brava	14	21 May	Don Quijote	£101
4253	Tunisia	21	22 April	Sahara Beach	£177
Cardiff					
2813	Costa Blanca	5	27 April	Bristol Park	£62
2813	Costa Blanca	5	27 April	Presidente	£62

Save £5 on the brochure price.

Birmingham					
3614	Majorca	7	26 April	Castell de Mar	£61
3324	Ibiza	7	3 April	Goleta	£66
3014	Costa Blanca	7	16 May	Regente	£71
3214	Costa Brava	11	17 May	Riviera	£72
3154	Costa Dorada	7	22 May	Los Angeles	£73
3014	Costa Blanca	11	9 May	Rio Park	£76
3304	Ibiza	10	19 May	Mare Nostrum	£79
3154	Costa Brava	14	1 May	Santa Monica	£80
3014	Costa Blanca	14	9 May	Regente	£92
3304	Ibiza	14	19 May	Copacabana	£93
3594	Majorca	14	7 May	Linda Playa	£95
3014	Costa Blanca	14	9 May	Tropicana Gardens	£105
3564	Majorca	14	17 May	Trinidad	£118
4254	Tunisia	14	27 May	Sahara Beach	£147
4254	Tunisia	14	13 May	Phenicia	£162
Cardiff					
2824	Costa Brava	7	14 May	San Marti Park I	£61
2814	Costa Blanca	7	23 May	Rio Park	£75
2814	Costa Blanca	7	16 May	Reymar	£78
2824	Costa Brava	14	14 May	Montecristo	£95
2704	Adriatic Riviera	14	15 May	Luxor	£98
2814	Costa Blanca	14	23 May	Rio Park	£100
2824	Costa Brava	14	28 May	Don Quijote	£100
2704	Adriatic Riviera	14	1 May	Britannia	£105
2814	Costa Blanca	14	9 May	Rindor	£109
Bristol					
2554	Costa Brava	7	2 May	Donaire Park	£59
2404	Costa Blanca	7	16 May	Riviera	£78
2554	Costa Brava	7	23 May	Taurus Park	£78
2554	Costa Brava	14	16 May	Santa Monica	£85
2404	Costa Blanca	14	9 May	Poseidon	£108
2404	Costa Blanca	14	23 May	Bristol Park	£116
2404	Costa Blanca	14	23 May	Poseidon	£116
2503	Majorca	20	18 April	Son Baulo	£118
East Midlands					
4604	Costa Blanca	7	2 May	Didac	£80
4604	Costa Blanca	14	23 May	Riviera	£107
4604	Costa Blanca	14	16 May	Tropicana Gardens	£107

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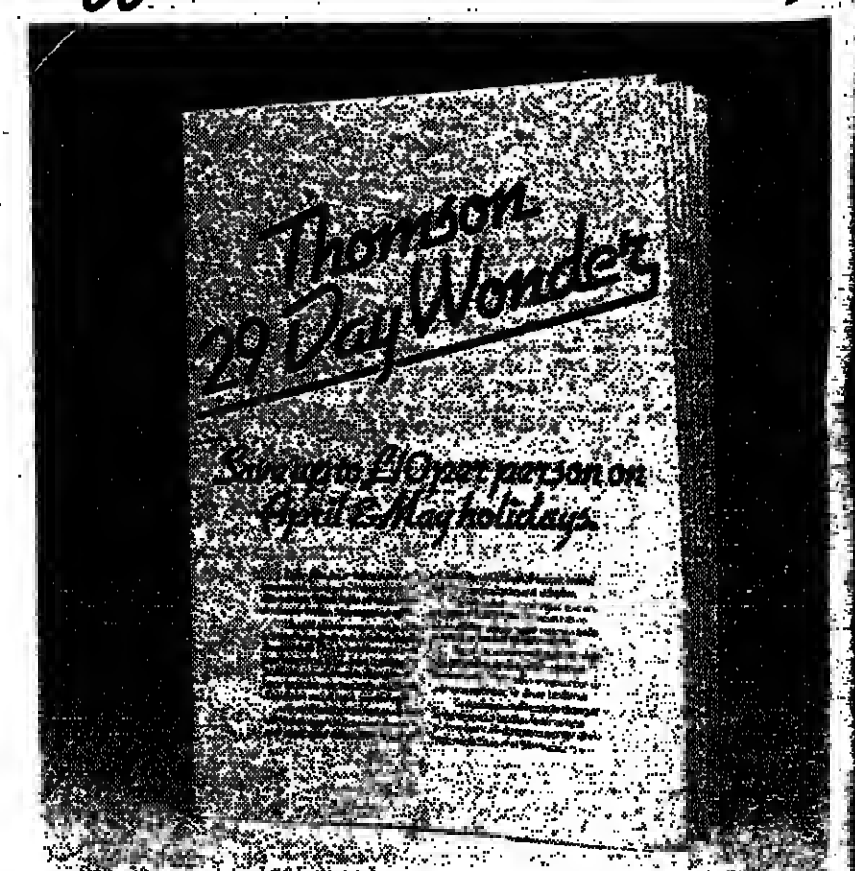
Manchester					
3305	Costa Blanca	5	30 April	Tropicana Gardens	£62
3566	Costa Brava	11	13 May	Taurus Park	£78
3155	Tunisia	6	29 April	Sahara Beach	£80
3566	Costa Brava	14	20 May	Montecristo	£92
4056	Majorca	14	1 May	Linda Playa	£93

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4056	Majorca	14	15 May	Los Mastines	£129
Newcastle					
1406	Costa Brava	10	6 May	Montecristo	£81
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3746	Ibiza	7	1 April	Piscis Park	£63
3756	Ibiza	7	7 April	El Greco	£68
3326	Costa Blanca	7	2 May	Orange Park	£74
3466	Costa Brava	11	25 May	San Francisco	£80
3316	Costa Blanca	11	19 May	Reymar	£87
3326	Costa Blanca	14	9 May	Helios I	£93
4506	Austria, Tyrolean Springtime	7	11 April	Goldener Stein	£98
4506	Austrian Lakes & Tyrol	7	25 April		£99
2556	Adriatic Riviera	14	14 May	Senior	£103
2906	Yugoslavia	14	8 May	Mercury	£105
Newcastle					
1526	Ibiza	7	22 April	Piscis Park	£61
1526	Ibiza	6	29 April	Carabela	£63
1646	Majorca	7	26 April	Torre Nova	£63
1646	Majorca	7	5 April	Santa Lucia	£70
1205	Costa Blanca	7	30 April	Presidente	£72
1205	Costa Blanca	7	30 April	Didac	£75
1426	Costa Brava	14	1 May	Sorra Daurada	£78
1406	Costa Brava	10	20 May	Amalika	£89
Glasgow					
0376	Ibiza	7	24 April	El Greco	£72
0016	Costa Blanca	10	7 May	Rio Park	£79
0266	Costa Brava	11	9 May	Taurus Park	£86
0456	Majorca	14	16 May	Haiti	£88
0756	Adriatic Riviera	7	15 May	Cormoran	£90
0356	Ibiza	11	8 May	Piscis Park	£91
0016	Costa Blanca	14	14 May	Regente	£96
0606	Costa Brava	14	22 May	San Diego	£106

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Television
in Spain
lifts ban on
dissidents

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Feb 2
The Spanish television net-
work demonstrated its new
liberal approach over the week-
end. For the first time view-
ers were allowed to listen to the
views of a politician who men-
tioned his differences with
official policies.
Señor Manuel Cantarero del
Castillo, the leader of one of the
political "associations" ap-
proved by the government as
a substitute for political parties,
was interviewed on a popular
programme by its host, Señor
José-Maria Irujo, on Saturday
night. While being no political
outlaw, Señor Cantarero del
Castillo is nevertheless on the
left border of what is officially
tolerated. No one like him was
ever allowed before to address
a nationwide audience.
Last night, the network pre-
sented lengthy scenes of thou-
sands of demonstrators in
Barcelona demanding an
amnesty.
Both the interview and the
unbiased presentation of the
demonstration were something
new in Spain, where television
had been a potent propaganda
arm of the regime from the time
it began broadcasting in the
1960s.
The regular news show last
night was far as to offer
unprecedented scenes and state-
ments made by Christian Demo-
cratic leaders at an unprece-
dented international convention
of Christian Democrats in
Madrid.
The announcer, overlooking
the fact that political parties
are forbidden except for the
Falange-based National Move-
ment, told the viewers that
there are five Christian Demo-
cratic parties in Spain.

Secrecy over
CIA report
'harming' Italy

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Feb 2
Signor Andreotti, the Min-
ister for the Budget, said in an
interview today that Italy suf-
fered more from a ban on pub-
lication of secret reports on
the activities of the American
Central Intelligence Agency in
Italy than it would from the
revelation of the whole truth.
The President of the Italian
Chamber of Deputies had
already asked President Ford
to publish everything so there
was no reason why Mr Ford
should worry about what was
best in Italy's interests to keep
secret, Signor Andreotti went
on. That could be decided in
Italy.

Opinion polls show Union of Left benefits Socialists
French Communists find it easier
to shed policies than an image

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 2
Two days before the Com-
munist Party Congress, which
is expected to ratify the
abandonment of the notion of
"dictatorship of the prole-
tariat," two opinion polls pro-
vide ample confirmation that
the traditional image of the
party changes very slowly in
French public opinion.
The average Frenchman still
has strong doubts about the
independence of the Communist
Party from Russia, about the
sincerity of its abandonment of
a "hard line" orthodoxy and
about its conversion to the con-
cepts of a pluralistic democracy.
Nevertheless, 69 per cent of the
people polled by Sofres for the
independent left-wing weekly
Le Nouvel Observateur against
33 per cent continue to regard
the Communist Party as very
different from other political
parties.
In a poll carried out by
publicists for the conservative
daily L'Aurore, 54 per cent of
people polled consider the
party's attempt to present itself
to public opinion as the fore-

most defender of democratic
freedom is purely tactical, com-
pared with 30 per cent who
regard it as sincere. Only 35
per cent consider the party
sincere in its concern for
national independence, com-
pared with 48 per cent who put
it down to political strategy.
Regarding abandonment of the
concept of dictatorship of the
proletariat, 49 per cent against
29 per cent feel it is merely
an adjustment of terminology
and not a fundamental change.
This is confirmed by the
Nouvel Observateur poll, which
shows that 42 per cent of
Frenchmen against 31 per cent
think that if the Communist
Party came to power, it would
try to govern alone by eliminat-
ing its left-wing allies. This
does not prevent the same per-
centage from wanting Com-
munist ministers in the Govern-
ment within five years.
This is not as paradoxical as
it seems. The Communist
Party's hold on about 20 per
cent of the French electorate,
as is confirmed by the poll, is
not ideological but tactical. A
sufficient number of the com-
munist vote is a protest vote,

but the voters do not want the
Communist Party in sole power.
In the event of a victory of
the left in elections, left-wing
voters in the L'Aurore's poll
would entrust technical minis-
tries to the Communists,
Labour, Health, Industry and
Agriculture; but not the police,
the Army, or Foreign Affairs.
Indeed, a number of Communist
voters would be opposed to a
Communist taking these on.
If M Mitterand, the Socialist
leader, became President, 43
per cent against 42 per cent
would not expect M Georges
Marchais, the Communist
leader, necessarily to be Prime
Minister.
The Union of the Left
appears, several years after its
creation, a very fragile develop-
ment to a majority of French-
men, more fragile than two
years ago, because of the con-
troversies that have rocked it.
However, according to Le
Nouvel Observateur, 40 per cent
believe the Socialist Party will
be the stronger party in five
years' time. Its standing in
public opinion has grown
steadily.

President tries again to
save French watch firm

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 2
The Lip watchmaking com-
pany, the scene of one of the
longest and most spectacular
labour disputes since the war,
is once again in difficulties.
M Claude Neuschwander, who
was appointed in March, 1974,
to put the firm on its feet
again, has announced that the
employees are to be put on
short time, and 37 will be pen-
sioned off at the age of 57.
President Giscard d'Estaing
has given instructions for Lip
to have access to the state
assistance available to com-
panies in difficulties. Since the
Government decided to salvage
the company two years ago, the
President has shown special
interest in the experiment in
management-workers consulta-
tion which is being conducted
there.
The Lip experiment began
when the workers decided to
oppose moves to close the com-
pany and embarked on a
scheme of workers' manage-
ment. When this failed com-
mercially the Government took
over.
M Charles Piaget, the leader
at Lip of the CPDT (Confédéra-
tion Française Démocratique du

Travail) who played a key role
throughout, said at the weekend
that it would be impossible
for the company to refuse the
assistance proposed by the
President. The CPDT regarded
his direct intervention as posi-
tive.
But the rival union organiza-
tion Confédération Générale du
Travail (CGT), which may see
an opportunity to embarrass the
CPDT, is more reserved. It con-
siders the President is con-
tradicting his own policy by
saving a "healthy" firm while
leaving others in difficult
straits.
M Neuschwander has said
there is no question of laying
off any of the staff of 855. The
unionists do not want to make life
too difficult for him, for he is
regarded as a man with socialist
sympathies, but he maintains
that in a society based on free
enterprise and competition,
there can be no room for a
left-wing approach, and he re-
fuses to share managerial
power with his workers.
Lip is a victim of the recession
and of the added problems
of the French watchmaking in-
dustry, faced with the invasion
of the world market by cheap
electronic watches produced by
multinational companies.

Police find 200
stolen cars
in Rome caves

Rome, Feb 2—More than 200
stolen cars worth £375,000 were
found by the Carabinieri in the
Caffarella caves today on the
outskirts of Rome.
Almost all the vehicles had
false number plates, or had
been repainted, and many had
been used in recent robberies.
Police arrested 52 people on
charges of car theft or receiving
stolen cars and issued arrest
warrants for another 51
suspects.—UPI.

Synchronizing all the summer time

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Feb 2
British Summer Time would
be reduced by a fortnight from
its present seven months under
new EEC plans unveiled in
Brussels today. By contrast,
Italian Summer Time would be
lengthened by some eight
weeks.
These are the only contro-
versial elements to remain of a
more ambitious scheme to in-
troduce summer time through-
out the Community. The Euro-
pean Commission abandoned
this idea some time ago
because of strong opposition

200-mile zone as basis
of EEC fishing policy

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 2
Britain and its EEC partners
have provisionally agreed to
plan the future development of
the Community's fishing policy
on the concept of a 200-mile
economic zone and to defend
their interests on that basis at
the United Nations conference
on the law of the sea scheduled
for mid-March.
Lingering hopes among some
EEC members, particularly the
Dutch, that it might still be
possible to rally international
opinion against the 200-mile
limit were abandoned at a
meeting in Brussels last Friday
of officials of the Nine and the
European Commission.
The officials were in agree-
ment that the Commission
should come forward with con-
crete proposals for the future
management of the EEC's fish-
ing resources in the context of
a 200-mile economic zone. Some
broad guidelines have already
been sketched by the Commis-
sion in a working paper.
Ironically, while engaged in a
losing diplomatic and naval
skirmish over access to ice-
landic waters, Britain has been
assiduously preparing to fend
off future claims on fish in its
own coastal waters and has
given the most enthusiastic
welcome to the Commission's
initiatives.
Britain's anxiety to get the
Commission on its side is ex-
plained by the fact that as it
stands the EEC's fishery policy
would allow member states to
fish in each others' waters with-
out let or hindrance after 1982.
If the 200-mile limit, as now
seems inevitable, comes into
force before then, the British
zone would represent more
than half the Community's total
sea area, excluding the Medi-
terranean portion.
Moreover, as the Commis-
sion's working paper shows,
whereas Britain catches hardly
any fish at all (no more than
0.3 per cent of production)
within the future 200-mile
limits of other member states,
many of them make large

catches outside their own zones.
Generally, the Commission
estimates that the loss to the
EEC in catch tonnage due to the
extension of non-member
states' fishing limits to 200
miles would be roughly offset
by the gain arising from expan-
sion of the Community's own
fishing zones.
The economic loss would be
high, however, because the
species of fish caught in the
waters of non-member coun-
tries—especially cod—have a
higher market value. To this
would have to be added the
cost of reducing fishing fleets
and restructuring ports and
processing plants.
The Commission now accepts
the British view that strict en-
forcement of the principle of
free access to a Community-
wide 200-mile zone would
quickly lead to exhaustion of
stocks and that measures are
therefore necessary to ensure
the rational exploitation and
fair allocation of limited
resources.
Among the measures sug-
gested by the Commission are
the setting of catch quotas, the
exclusion of ships above a given
tonnage from specified areas,
and the reservation of coastal
zones or hands, based on the
limits of territorial waters, for
the use of local fishermen.
These measures would be simi-
lar to the safeguards Britain
was granted on accession until
1982.
So far, however, there
appears to be little support
within the EEC for anything as
restrictive as the exclusive 100-
mile fishing zone whose adop-
tion the British trawling indus-
try is now urging on the Gov-
ernment.
The Commission also im-
presses on EEC governments
the need for collective negotia-
tion of fishing rights within
the 200-mile limits of non-
member countries. West Germany
catches 61 per cent, Britain 36
per cent and the EEC as a
whole 24 per cent of their fish
within 200 miles of non-Com-
munity shores.

from a number of quarters, in-
cluding the London Chamber
of Commerce.
The chamber protested to
the Commission about any
extension of the one-hour gap
which already separates Britain
and Ireland from the rest of
Europe for five months of the
year.
Under the Commission's
latest proposals, those EEC
member countries applying
summer time would introduce
it simultaneously for six and
half months from the begin-
ning of April to mid-October,
starting next summer. In that

"We'd like to think that more people fly TWA across the Atlantic because we're terrific."

The in-flight crew (right) may have something.
But of course everyone has their own idea.

Bill Slattery, vice president of schedules, believes
As 187 departures every week from Europe,
h Africa and the Middle East to a total of 35 cities in
area have more bearing on the subject.

Harriet Korn, director of in-flight, puts up an
esting case for the choice of 2 films and 8 tracks of
national audio on every Trans World Service flight.
Dieter Buehler, head of dining, says that the choice
als in Economy and 5 in First Class is a much
atisfying reason.

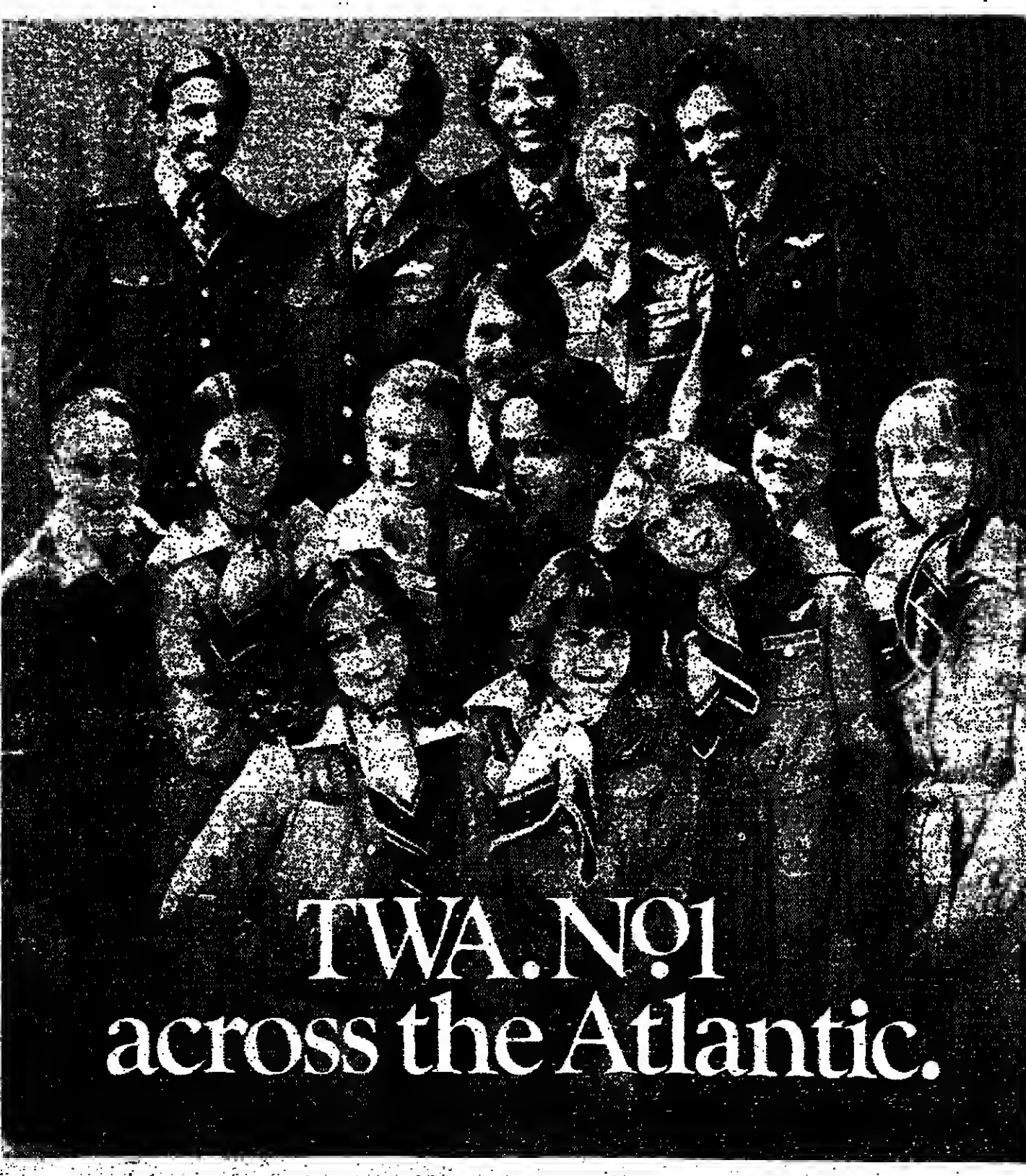
Jos Rondepierre, interior designer, suggests that
As wide, body-contoured seats in 747's are more
e point.

Andrée Picq, ground hostess, offers the unique
on of TWA's exclusive New York terminal.

And pilots are certain that TWA's consistent on-
performance is a much more important factor.

But may just be that Charline, Kathryn, Lewis,
Shirley, Rick, Larry, Laura, Phyllis, Lynn, Ellyn,
Art, Neal and Jane are right.

After all, they get to know you better than
me.



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Jerusalem court rules that brothers must be returned to Berlin

Israelis 'snubbed Britain and France' on Lebanon

One-party rule facing India, says ousted leader

In Delhi today, Opposition members walked out of both Houses of Parliament in protest at what they called the unwarranted imposition of direct rule from Delhi in Tamil Nadu.—Reuter.

Leader of MPLA makes peace overture towards Zaire

Cuban reinforcements arrive as Dr Neto calls for withdrawal of Mobutu troops



Dr Neto: "no involvement in military blocks".

could not be any doubt about the legitimacy of the People's Republic of Angola. At the weekend, Sierra Leone became the twentyfourth of the OAU's 46 members to recognize the MPLA as the Government of Angola.

The Angolan leader took a predictably hard line on South Africa's involvement in the conflict, with a warning that "our

Christian leader prepares for war

Mr Gemayel's party fields the largest Christian militia fighting the left-wing forces who are backed by Palestinian guerrillas. The most influential left-wing leader, Mr Kamal Jumblatt,

could force fundamental changes in two cherished features of Lebanese society. These were its free enterprise economy, which, he said, "has served us much more than all

Encouraging result for Mr Carter in Maine

London, Ontario, Feb. 2.—A 12-year-old boy survived a 60-mile journey between London and Chatham, Ontario, clinging to the undercarriage of a rail-

Britain to cut forces in Belize and begin talks

Last night's announcement of the reduction also stated that the 1st battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment would be replaced in Belize by the 2nd battalion of the Queen's Regiment between February 4 and 20. The Royal Irish Rangers would be withdrawn after the

Boy survives after clinging to train in snow

Spawn's mother said he left home after a minor disagreement. The first she knew of his journey was a telephone call from the police. Spawn was released from hospital after treatment for exposure.—
Reuter.

Mr Nkomo in cordial London talks

According to a Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman, their wide-ranging and cordial discussion concentrated on the political situation in

and the Rhodesian Government, which began in December. There is some scepticism about the usefulness of this exercise. But the British view

number captured in the
few days in a fresh wave
incursions, according to
Rhodesian security forces,
Reuter.

World Bank set to grant £16.5m loan to Chile

The political arguments will probably have little effect on the board, the sources said. The British, while supporting the Swedish stand, particularly in view of recent disclosures of torture in Chile, are said to

Thatcher warning endorsed by Nato commander

General Haig's remarks were the latest evidence of an attempt to alert people in the West to what he and others see

Asked whether he felt that Nato was being lulled into a false sense of security, he replied: "Yes, and the essential question today is whether the West is capable of recogniz-

Mr Nkomo in

According to a Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman, their wide-ranging and cordial discussion concentrated on the political situation in

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number captured in the
few days in a fresh wave
incursions, according to
Rhodesian security forces,
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SEAS

China calls top party state meetings

gaps in ranks

enjoined to exercise guidance over this "legislation".

For several years after the height of the Cultural Revolution China administered itself without naming anybody to such senior posts as Defence Minister, Chiefs of Staff, head of state or secretary-general of the party. The last two of these posts have now been abolished, but it is difficult for the country to function indefinitely without a Prime Minister, a post which since the death of Mr Chou last month, Mr Tao Hsiang-shan, has been vacant.

There are also vacancies in the ranks of the standing committee of the Politburo and the vice-chairman of the party. It may be considered desirable to create some new ministerial posts and fill out any gaps in the Central Committee which have been created by death or other causes.

The Chinese New Year, the main holiday in China, was celebrated this weekend in an atmosphere more relaxed than at any time since the Cultural Revolution. Shops were crowded, and red and orange lanterns were bobbing in the darkened streets, as children let off firecrackers and workers and officials took extended holidays.

The usual vacation period for students has been transferred from the summer to the lunar new year, as that is the time when people like best to visit their families in distant parts of the country.

According to the Chinese zodiac, 1976 is the year of the Dragon, the most auspicious of all the signs in the traditional bestiary.

Technology upsets American shoppers

From Peter Stafford
New York, Feb 2

American shoppers are faced with a new triumph of modern technology, and they are not sure they like it. The innovation is a computerized system to the supermarkets by which almost all the goods on sale carry a small rectangular design containing a code.

When they go out, past the cash register, the cashier has a scanner, linked to the computer, which can "read" the code. It flashes the details to the computer, which flashes back the price to be paid—all in considerably less time than the cashier would normally be able to do it.

The catch about the system, which is causing indignation among shoppers across the country, is that the supermarkets which plan to use it want to do away with the system of marking the price on each item they sell. There will just be the code, a mixture of lines and figures, and, with luck, a price label on the shelf.

For the supermarkets, this is an important part of the savings they hope to make from the new system. It means that when they set out new goods, or when they want to raise the prices of some goods they already have, they will not have to go through the laborious process of stamping a price on each item.

With Universal Product Code (UPC), as the new system is known, each item will come from the manufacturer with its code printed on it. All the supermarket manager will have to do will be to tell the computer what the price is to be of each item.

The indignation of consumer groups has been immediate. The Consumer Federation of America, which claims to represent 30 million people, has published a pamphlet entitled *A New Supermarket Rip-off: packages without prices*.

Miss Ellen Hays, president of the Maryland Citizens Consumer Council, has described having prices on items as "the non-negotiable right of consumers."

The reason for this attitude, according to Miss Midge Shabow, of the Consumer Federation, is that "we don't trust the supermarkets."

Putting prices on the shelves is not only inaccurate, she says, because it is often not up to date or is applied to the wrong goods, it would be all too easy to "rig the prices" and leave the customer without protection.

So far the UPC has been introduced only in a few pilot areas. But it has been widely publicized, and legislation has been introduced in several states, as well as at the federal level in Washington, to force the supermarkets to put prices on individual items.

The supermarkets themselves are resisting it because it will cut into the gains they will make from the new system. It is in any case expensive to install, and will be economic only for the larger ones.

The supermarkets' main argument is that whatever is good for them is also good for the consumer, because it will help them to keep costs and prices down. They also say that because the computerized system is quicker, it will mean less of a wait at the check-out counter.

The consumer groups are sceptical. They are not against the system itself, provided there are safeguards; but how, they ask, do they know that gains from the new system will be passed on to the consumer and not to the stockholders? And how do they know that with checking-out quicker, the supermarkets will not simply have fewer cashiers?

Marxist terrorists executed in Iran

Tehran, Feb 2.—Two Marxist guerrillas were hanged today, an announcement said. The Shah had commuted the death sentences of two other members of the same to life imprisonment and a fifth man was jailed for 10 years.—AP.

Rebels kill 25 in Philippines

ambush of bus

Manila, Feb 2.—Muslim rebels have killed 25 bus passengers and wounded at least 30 others in an ambush about 50 miles from Zamboanga city, southwest Mindanao, military authorities said today.

A survivor said that about 25 men, armed with automatic weapons and speaking Tagalog, the language of the predominantly Muslim Sulu islands to the south, attacked the bus early yesterday.

The toll was the biggest disclosed in the south since August, when 32 Muslims were reported killed after a lorry was ambushed.

Muslim dissidents and government forces have been battling in the southern islands since October, 1972. The Muslims say they want autonomy and a better economic deal.—AP.

Mr Fraser changes stand on wage increases

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Feb 2.

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, is facing mounting criticism for his decision on Saturday not to grant Australian workers a 6.4 per cent pay increase to which they say they are entitled under the country's nine-month-old wage-price indexation system.

During the election campaign last year Mr Fraser pledged to support the scheme whereby wage increases are linked to the consumer price index, but has now decided that the Government will argue to the Arbitration Commission tomorrow that it should grant only about half the 6.4 per cent rise.

In his statement on Saturday, the Prime Minister said Australia could not at present afford the full increase. He called on union leaders to "think about the thousands of people out of work instead of clamouring for even higher wages."

Mr Fraser's statement, which immediately angered Mr Fraser's disorganising election promises, and Mr Robert Hawke, the trade union leader, called the decision "one of the most blatant acts of political dishonesty in recent years."

Mr Hawke added: "Mr Fraser promised in his election speech that he would support indexation. In the context

of expecting the December increase to be about 5 per cent. Now he says he will not give it."

The December quarter consumer price index in fact rose 5.5 per cent, and the September quarter was 0.8 per cent, making the total of 6.4.

But perhaps the most damaging attack on the Prime Minister came from Mr Rupert Fraser, the Victorian Liberal Premier, and usually a strong supporter of Mr Fraser. Having previously pledged his backing for the wage increase, he said: "We have supported indexation in the commission and we will do so again—it is a matter of honour that the 6.4 per cent rise be granted."

Nevertheless, business and industry are backing Mr Fraser to the hilt, arguing that Australia could not afford the \$2,000m (£1250m) that employers would be obliged to pay out if the wage increase were granted in full.

So the conflict before the Arbitration Commission tomorrow not only involves possible widespread industrial action by a union movement unimpressed by the condemnation of the Prime Minister, but it also involves Mr Fraser's political integrity and even the role of the commission itself in determining indexation awards.

Fashion

by Prudence Glynn



And now . . . for something completely different

If Paul Poirot claimed to have liberated Edwardian women from the corset, the man who liberated their sporting chances was Thomas Burberry. While bicycling and motorcycling were sufficiently novel at the turn of the century to permit new, radical and, to a surprising extent, unisex costumes, the more entrenched sports—tennis, and above all golf—placed women under an impossible sartorial handicap. Edgar Woolman Chase, records in *Always in Vogue* that the wife of her boss, Arthur Turnure, who was a famous American lady champion in the 1890s, would drop by the office kitted for the game in a heavy, circular, ankle length skirt, a high colored shirt blouse and a long, swinging red-lined cape. The cape had the advantage of concealing Mr Turnure's baby son from the staff, until after his birth but the ensemble must have been exhausting and put one only too much in mind of the costume favoured by—or forced upon—"British ladies' tennis champion, Mrs Stearns, who declared in 1909: "To my mind nothing looks smarter or more in keeping with the game than a nice clinging white skirt (about two inches off the ground), white blouse, white hood, and a pale colored silk tie and white collar."

When one recalls that most women of the period would have added a hat to the recommended ensemble one can see why they had to serve under-arm. But the male attitude was clear; even the rule of golf—or at least the requisite length of drive that ultimate patronisation (will it be down away with under the Sex Discrimination Act?) the ladies' tee—were arranged to meet the clothes, not the talents, of the driver. According to Lord Wellwood in a series of patrician sporting essays edited by the Duke of Beaufort and issued under the name of the Badminton Library (golf came out in 1890) "the postures and gestures requisite for a full swing are not particularly graceful when the player is clad in female dress."

So the designer, our expatriate sportsman, star designer, has always claimed that "fashion" only became acceptable in sportswear when the idea of winning became acceptable. It is, therefore, not surprising that most of the influences have come from American players; for though the charming and brilliant Joyce Wethered undoubtedly did win, she did so in clothes of unexceptionable countryness, while it took Babe Didrikson Zaharias to declare that she would play in a pencil skirt—she liked to have something to "sit in" when she putted—and it took Suzanne Lenglen to bring costume to a game with a costume-hungry audience and Billie Jean King to carry the concept on to a multi-million TV audience anxious for spectacle.

When it comes to winning, the English have always preferred to be a sporting loser, a disastrous attitude inculcated, I feel, only because at one time we so seldom did lose, at anything from wars

to commerce, by the nurseries of the nineteenth century. That same Badminton Library book of golf has a Mr H. C. Hutchinson stating in his chapter on etiquette and behaviour that the grossest offender against the unwritten code is perhaps he who stands over you with triumph, exulting with derision as you labour in a bunker and aggressively counts your score out loud. . . . Apart from the indecent gloating over your misfortunes which such conduct on his part would seem to imply, it also contains the infinitely more offensive suggestion of a suspicion of your possible unfair dealing when shielded by the bunker's cliff from his espionage. "Oho, so that is what Mr Hutchinson is really afraid of, being caught out as not a good chap himself, rather than a display of what is now openly called 'One Upmanship'."

Mind you, not all the English were so hopelessly incontinent; I was charmed to find in a book about chess by Edward Lasker that around a hundred years ago a Captain H. A. Kennedy, a leading player, also presumably a gentleman, says under notes on *How to Behave at the Chessboard* that if you are being beaten, "You may conjure up a headache for the nonce" or you can try literary allusions of a slightly nature, providing your opponent understands them, or you can hum or sing, or drum your fingers on the table—"of course involuntarily, and in mere cheerfulness of heart" and when engaged in a game with a young and nervous player be at pains to conceal your contempt for his small proficiency."

Chess, of course, requires no special costumes, unless trailing sleeves for knocking your better placed adversary's pieces off the board might be handy, but golf does, and hence the debt ambitious women trapped by Edwardian mores owe to Mr Burberry. In 1904 he invented a "free-stroke coat with plover sleeves" so that the ladies could clout the ball as unhamperedly as they liked, and he also gave them a patent skirt which was retractable a few inches off the ground by the drawing principle. The most subtle and fussy point about both garments was that while they were far more ergonomic than anything before, they look to us, and presumably looked to the suspicious eyes of Lord Wellwood and Mr Hutchinson perfectly ordinary ladies' suits. What an interesting double standard that reveals—like not being caught cheating in the bunker, and what a good illustration that the best of designers cannot impose a style which women do not consciously or otherwise feel they want. Poirot's liberation consisted of the intelligent use of his antennae in detecting the growing desire for female social emancipation reflected in freedom in clothing. Burberry detected a similar desire to compete on more equal terms among the New Women.

The other great bonus Burberry gave us—and it must be counted greater since not all of us play golf but we all have to endure our climate—was in waterproofing. Thomas Burberry was born in 1835

and started his own drapery business in Basingstoke in 1856. His background being rural, he looked at rural clothing to see what made that practical in all weathers and concluded that volume plus close weave were essentials. Eventually, he perfected a cloth which he called gabardine, patented in 1879, which was made from long staple cotton proofed before weaving and using no rubber. It was porous and comfortable. By the turn of the century he was famous and moved up to London's Haymarket.

In 1956 Great Universal Stores bought the Burberry business, which presents an almost unique example of a firm which has stuck to what it knows how to do best but which goes on doing it better and better rather than getting fixed in a mould. I dare say that to most people a Burberry is a Burberry and the style has not changed over the years. But the thing is that it has. Put on a trenchcoat from this year's range, and you will find that the bust is small, the raglan sleeves neat and close, the length just right, the proportions a combination of 1976 and timeless classic. It is hard to analyse how they do it except by the most intransigent insistence on quality, cut and manufacture of the apparently small changes in fashion which make a thing right or wrong.

Seventy per cent of the Burberry business is now in export, indeed, they see themselves quite clearly as a shop for visitors more than residents. The growth of the apparently small changes in fashion store now carries a 50/50 distribution, and you can get hats, bags, umbrellas, shoes of the right image, skirts and sweaters all in the highest quality which seems also to be so much better appreciated overseas. Fashionable they may be, but the things are still made according to the founding principles; in cutting the most chic raincoat, there can never be seams on the top of the arm because that might let water through; pocket flaps really do cover the aperture of the pocket.

Tomorrow New Yorkers will have a chance to see something very new for Burberry, and which I am pleased to see will be available over here soon, for that something is a combination of the highest levels of textile design innovation with superb manufacturing and marketing expertise. Discovering how frustrated his customers were at the great German textile fair, Interstoff, because his clients for Gamm of Italy were never shown in actual use, Bernard Nevill asked Burberry to make up some of his revealing new pleated raincoats, waterproof taffeta prints into their famous riding shapes. They have done so, and produced as a result coats which could be to women what the universal 24-hour dark Burberry has been for so long to smart men; the only necessary coverup in your luggage, with what looks like a silk coat, women can have that same blessed freedom. Which is as it should be. Burberrys have always believed in equal opportunity.

If we import a lot of clothing we also export plenty, too, especially our quality merchandise with a unique design flavour. Tomorrow in New York two of the most famous British names in the overseas fashion world combine for the first time.

Burberry, whose extraordinary export performance has won it the Queen's Award in Industry on three occasions, succeeds because it embodies precisely what overseas buyers want to buy from us—high quality, impeccably made, well-crafted garments in fine English cloths with a real identity.

Bernard Nevill, arguably our most prolific and distinguished textile designer, can also be viewed as an exporter of talent. His regular successes for the Italian firm Cantoni have done much to establish the prestige of British design abroad.

Two coats by Burberrys in polyurethane coated cotton, and a check print designed by Bernard Nevill. Both available from August, at Burberrys, Haymarket, London, W1, or may be seen in the store from March. Left: flared single breasted coat with raglan sleeves, and a long deep pleat at the back. Called Derby, colours blue with blue over-check and sludge green with maroon overcheck; £75. Lurex pleated skirt and halter neck top by Strawberry Studio. Sizes 10-14, colours red, black, silver, gold, and blue; £14.95. From Top Shop, Oxford Circus, and Kingston; Guys & Dolls, Oxford Circus; Che Guevara, Kensington High Street, or mail order from Strawberry Studio, 81-83 Goldsmiths Row, London E2. 60p p.p. Black sequined and beaded turban by Graham Smith for Fortnum & Mason, Piccadilly; £48. The Italian gilded brass box is from Harrods, Knightsbridge; £28. Necklace by Adrian Mann. Red and green enamel and crystal collar; £22 approx, from D. H. Evans, Oxford Street; David Jones, Marine Hotel, Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland. Sandals with gold heels by Charles Jourdan, at 47-49 Brompton Road, London, SW1; £39. Right: The Burberry trenchcoat, in a longer length. Called Kirkstone, colours, green with blue over-check, fawn with blue check, and fawn with brown check; £87. Bags by Christopher Trill. Caramel leather bag with bamboo handles; £42. From Originelle, Bond Street, London, and 42 Sloane Street; Helene Parker, Birmingham, and Image of Bath. Made in assorted colours or to order. Woven leather body bag; £22.50. From Joseph, King's Road. Ankle boots from Charles Jourdan; £47.50 in green, brown and black.

Photographs taken at the Royal Gardens Hotel, Kensington by Lorenz Zatecky. Make-up by Robert Barry.

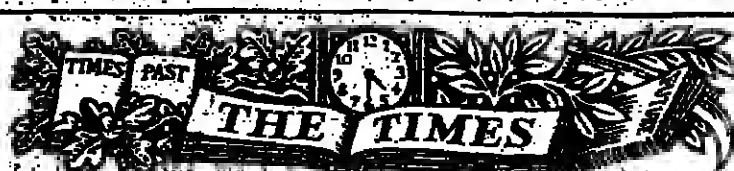
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EE WEEKS TO NEW HAMPSHIRE

season of speculation, American presidential primaries, as always, are in full swing. In New Hampshire, the first of the season, the moment for the candidates to make their appearance on the way to the White House is upon them. The speculation over the time of the election is as uncertain as the candidates themselves. It is a peculiar mood of the States at the time of the election, when the rules of the game are not yet set.

This means that even more than in the past, the importance of the early primaries will depend on their symbolic effect. On the Republican side, a few poor results could break President Ford's nerve or alternatively persuade Mr. Reagan that his quest was hopeless. If they succeeded in convincing Mr. Ford that he was sure of his party's nomination he could then concentrate on using all the powers of the presidency to fight off the Democrats instead of devoting so much of his endeavours to securing his own right wing. That could be a development of no small consequence because the advantages of office should never be underestimated in any presidential race. Not since Mr. Hoover in 1932 has a sitting President been defeated and then a candidate of economic collapse that not even the most gloomy would predict for November.

The question on the Democratic side is whether the early primaries enable any of the semi-unknowns to capture the imagination of the party and the country. If the same person were to come top of the poll in the first few primaries—if, for

example, Mr. Jimmy Carter were to come top in New Hampshire and Massachusetts and then to show in Florida that, despite the recent evidence of Mississippi, he was the southerner who could beat Governor Wallace in the south—then it is possible that a bandwagon effect could suddenly be created. The political commentators are waiting for a new face. The magazine covers are open. How many delegates were won in these contests? If there were the impression of a new winner on the way.

But that impression will be harder for a newcomer to create at a time when the American mood is so troubled. What the American public want is not so much someone in the words of John Kennedy "to get this country moving again" as someone to reassure the nation, to restore in the American political process. The need seems to be appreciated by political figures in both parties with their patriotic insistence on the virtues of the United States. This is a task more easily performed by familiar and experienced faces: reassurance is more readily accepted from reassuring men. That is what has given new strength to the prospects of Mr. Humphrey as the acceptable candidate around whom the Democrats could unite if no new saviour appears. It is what continues to give hope to Mr. Ford. But who is ultimately elected to the White House in November may well depend as much on the performance of the economy over the next few months as on anything that happens along the primary trail.

NG THE VICTIM OF CRIME

ion of society to the victims of violent crime, until they are satisfied by compensation and punishment. Little attention was paid to the actual victim, until the time of the investigation and trial. This misapprehension is necessary to the connection between the severity of the crime and the severity of the punishment. It is one of the strong points of the criminal justice system. It is a tendency to be a lenient treatment. Suspended sentences, community service, other liberal reforms place less emphasis on the rehabilitation of the offender and on the need to indicate a callous to the victims of the crime.

reliable way to the victims of crime, of violent crime, that is the treatment of the offender. It is not to show greater leniency to their needs. This has been done by the Criminal Compensation Board. In 1964 but has still been placed on a proper basis. Similarly in 1972 were given power by the Criminal Justice Act to order compensation. This power has been used. It is a regular operation of the

even if any loss is trivial. The first may be regarded as a ghostly accident; the second can easily assume the proportions of a grave threat to personal security. Often it is not compensation that is required, but some tangible expression of society's sympathy and concern for the plight of the victim, even if it is only a visit by a voluntary worker. In this context, the experience of victim support schemes, manned by volunteers at almost negligible cost in Bristol and more recently in Port Talbot may be a useful guide to future national policy.

The compensation board has suffered harsh criticism in recent years—often from those who seem to be ignorant of the restricted scope of the present scheme, or even of the basis of common law damages which the board must principally rely. However, there is a persistent belief among ordinary people that the victims of crime are sometimes shoddily treated. At present, two measures can be taken to improve this situation. First, the scheme should be amended so that it is guided in accepting claims and assessing awards exclusively by the principles of common law damages. There seems no strong justification for capricious restrictions, both on the scope of the scheme and the scale of compensation, which means that an applicant to the board can be treated less generously than in the courts. Secondly, serious consideration should be given to establishing more victim support schemes. In these ways a positive and enlightened policy towards the offender can be mirrored by a similarly positive and enlightened policy towards his victim.

In the "good old days", the nineteenth century, British universities were poor and short-staffed, yet they produced much of the best research in the world. Many teachers received little outside financial support, and they had considerable teaching loads. Can we remember discussions of what changes would be needed were student numbers to be increased, even perhaps doubled. In general, departments felt that this was a good thing, as they were given one additional post of an assistant lecturer; there was no suggestion that more students would jeopardize research.

Something has evidently gone wrong. We have a more favourable "staff-student ratio" than most countries. Few of our university teachers are as idle as those pilloried by "Brace Trustee" in 1946 in his book *Redbrick University*. Research, notwithstanding the means of many professors, are enormously greater than those available 30 years ago. Yet research productivity, in both quantity and quality, is disappointing. Everyone knows the reason, but no one does anything about it. Teaching loads are often intolerable, as universities try to be "with it" and provide too many unnecessary options which often allow students to avoid classes dealing with basic topics. Committees pullulate—some teachers complain that they spend so much time discussing staff-student relations that they have no time to meet the students. The time spent organizing non-existent research, applying for grants, sitting on more committees interfering with the few active workers who are left, fills the rest of the week.

If we could only get rid of all the unnecessary administrative complications encouraged by government, the Rothschild principle and other manifestations of present-day bureaucracy, our universities, with no further expense (possibly with some economy) could again play their full part in furthering new knowledge. Yours, etc. KENNETH MELLANBY, The Athenaeum, 10, Pall Mall, SW1, January 28.

Linda Lovelace case: pornography and the law

From Mr John Mortimer, QC
Sir, You say in your leading article today (January 30) that I am passionate in my "devotion to the defence of pornography". In all obscenity cases a person, not a book, is in a trial and my barrister's duty is to be "passionately devoted" to the defence of his client. It would be a sad day if a defendant charged with an alleged crime could not be defended without his counsel being accused of devotion to murder or robbery.

So far as my private beliefs are concerned, I am, it's true, in favour of free speech and writing, whether such writing be erotic or political, permissive or puritanical. And I would hope to defend with all possible devotion the words of Mrs Whitehouse, the Festival of Light, or even your leading article were any attempt ever made to suppress them in a court of law. Yours faithfully, JOHN MORTIMER, 1 Dr Johnson's Buildings, Temple, EC4, January 30.

From Mrs N. J. Barton
Sir, I was grateful to see your leading article, "The Pornography of Hatred", with its sympathetic attitude to women. Often a doctor will treat a patient as an isolated individual and prescribe treatment that is best for him with no regard to the effect upon the patient's family or the people he meets in his daily life. Dr Humphrey would prescribe cruel pornography beneficial to the man's wife? It is a very short step from looking at the pictures described in your article to wanting to imitate the situations shown in them. How would Dr Richards deal with the sensitive wife and children of a sado-masochist? Yours faithfully, N. J. BARTON, 42 Hillier Road, SW11, January 30.

From Mr Nicholas de Jongh
Sir, There are errors of fact and inference in your emotive leading article (January 30) on the Linda Lovelace obscenity trial. You suggest there is a defect of law in obscenity legislation as outlined by Lord Denning in 1972. He suggested that where the likely readers of an obscene article were already depraved or corrupted, they would not be further affected by exposure to obscene material. But Lord Denning, and this argument were overruled. The Law Lords decided that even the depraved and corrupted could be further damaged. Judge Rigg was aware of this and expressed the Lords' ruling to the Lovelace jurors.

You suggest that defence counsel often make use of the right to challenge jurors in an effort to recruit "sympathetic" looking jurors, perhaps young men of radical appearance. But defence counsel is not allowed to pick jurors on the basis of their appearance, or even of their political or sexual kind. They are more concerned with the juror's occupation, of which they have a note. Those who have observed obscenity trials at the Old Bailey for several years would tell you that the majority of jurors are generally in the middle and late middle age. If a jury is to be a cross-section of the community, and it is vital in such a case, the chances of being without defence challenges are small.

Despite this juries tend to be middle aged and therefore by your facile definition "unsympathetic" to pornography. Perhaps this is appropriate since the majority of

afficionados interested in the kind of drive which is contained inside Linda Lovelace are of the age of Times leader writers or even older. At the Nasty Tales comic book trial, however, the Crown challenged several jurors of "sympathetic appearance" (long hair and such like) though the next day without any explanation in opening or in closing, new jury was empanelled and no Crown objections to any juror was made.

Finally it is fascinating to discover that you believe that where a book is written in language which a jury would understand there is no intrinsic or decisive reason for adjudging it obscene. Is such a man's tendency or capacity for corruption greater than yours? You should remember that the present Bishop of Liverpool was the only person in the *Last Exit* to Brooklyn obscenity trial to tell the jury that he felt himself corrupted by the book.

Yours truly, NICHOLAS DE JONGH, The Guardian, 132 Gray's Inn Road, WC1, January 30.

From Dr Mary Macaulay
Sir, I write to confirm the viewpoint of the angry and deeply moving leader in *The Times* of January 30. There must be many doctors like me who have spent a professional lifetime listening to the sexual problems of patients, both men and women, and trying to help them. Amongst them are many tragic histories of young wives whose marriages are broken before they have begun because their husbands are impotent, only receiving sexual stimulation and pleasure from masturbation. The husbands, too, are often heartbroken by the discovery of their own inadequacy. Stories of sado-masochistic practices which destroy what otherwise be a happy relationship are also too common.

I am surprised that Dr Richards holds the views he does if he has had in deal with such cases. Mercifully the majority of problem marriages can be helped to be sexually happy and well-adjusted eventually, if not at once, but those who are destroyed by masturbatory and sado-masochistic "initiation" in my opinion, seldom recover. As you say, men and women, especially the young are very open to suggestions and corruption. However much liberally-minded people dislike censorship, some more effective legal control over vicious pornography is urgently necessary.

Yours faithfully, MARY MACAULAY, formerly Medical Officer, Family Planning Association, Consultant, Merseyside Marriage Guidance Council, 100 Birch Road, Gelliford, Clwyd, January 31.

From Mr Michael Collins
Sir, Your article entitled "The Pornography of Hatred" following the *Linda Lovelace* acquittal raises the crucial question, what tends to deprave and corrupt persons.

Anyone who has read *Linda Lovelace* must be amazed that this uninspiring piece of literature could have become the centre of so much attention as an article of pornography. Since its publication in 1974 it has been suppressed, in so-called obscene content, by many paperback publishers on sale at newsstands.

It can be argued that audio, visual or written accounts of either sex do in private cannot be said to deprave

or corrupt in the light of present day values, and this is probably the view reflected in the jury's verdict in the *L.L.* case.

On the other hand, what you refer to as "the pornography of sexual cruelty and degradation" is indeed another matter. In fact, it may be true to say that cruelty and degradation of any kind are what really constitutes obscenity. Surely it is this type of material which may deprave persons, or act as fuel to the fire of an already depraved mind? It is said that literature of this type is being regarded in the same light as books like *Linda Lovelace* and, as a consequence, gaining acquittals under the same blanket of pornographic literature.

One hopes that the public, in the future, will be the result of the jury's verdicts draw the line between sexual stimulation and cruelty without the need for future law or law enforcement.

Yours truly, M. P. COLLINS, 24 Waverley Road, Backwell, Bristol, January 31.

From Mr John Trevelyan
Sir, Your leading article of January 30, entitled "The Pornography of Hatred", appears to me by its undertone of violence, hysteria and complacent conviction, it tempts one to perpetuate the vicious circle and to retaliate in an equally virulent fashion, but in the defence of the various side effects your leader affirms have not been proved, but the leader has shown that a condemnatory action can threaten the pluralistic society we struggle to maintain. As one point of view, but only as one point of view, it is valid and worthwhile printing, but it would wish to be the sole acceptable attitude and, as such, is more threatening than what it condemns.

I was even more astonished that *The Times* should use a first leader for what appeared to be a libellous attack on Kenneth Tynan. I have known him for years and have never seen nor heard anything that could justify such strictures. He is described as a pornographer, and the writer describes pornographers as "sick-minded commercial meo who sell images of hatred, and particular of hatred of women for vast profit". Furthermore, it is implied that his depravity is connected in some way with Nazi concentration camps sexual cruelty and degradation, and rape. This bears no relation to the Kenneth Tynan that I know, and I have some reservations about his public apology. I feel sure that he must be deeply hurt by such an unjustified attack.

Yours faithfully, JOHN TREVELYAN, 8 Rockwells Gardens, Dulwich Wood Park, SE19, February 1.

From Mr Laurence Graffley-Smith
Sir, I do not know whether the prosecution in the case from which you quote Dr Brian Richards' evidence, referred to the Moors case.

While that tortured child's scream echoes, on tape or in memory, no British jury can convincingly pronounce that sadistic pornography does not deprave.

Yours faithfully, LAURENCE GRAFFLEY-SMITH, Broom Hill House, Coddemham, Suffolk, January 30.

Unsolicited mail

From Mr D. R. Vickers
Sir, Under the general heading of "Unsolicited Mail" you print two letters this morning (February 2) relating to Mr Ferguson's immoderate attack on Messrs. John Pines, the firm of pianomakers—who, incidentally, are not members of my association. I do not, therefore, wish to discuss the merits of the particular case but address myself to the underlying assumptions, reinforced by your headline, that permission ought to be required before one person may write to another.

An offer by mail happens to be the most discreet and convenient form of salesmanship, since the addressee may choose the time when he looks at the material, or, indeed, ignore it altogether. A moment's thought will show that the demand that no letter must be sent without having been requested is both absurd—for any "first" letter must always come out of the blue—and impoverishing: some of the nicest letters are unsolicited: declarations of love, invitations to high office, unexpected legacies, and even gentle rebukes such as the words you now read.

Yours faithfully, D. R. VICKERS, Director, Association of Mail Order Publishers, 1 New Burlington Street, W1, February 2.

Dental charges

From Mr P. T. Parr
Sir, I am surprised at the lack of criticism of the new system of patients' charges introduced recently for NHS dental treatment. While the maximum charge has been reduced from £10 to £3.50 the patient now pays the whole cost of treatment up to the latter figure. In practice this means that people who look after their teeth and attend regularly pay for a large part of their treatment and those who attend rarely and need more treatment pay the same and cost the provider subsidizing the more affluent rather than the fortunate subsidizing the unfortunate.

Yours faithfully, P. T. PARR, Carlton Court, Carlton Drive, Putney, SW15, January 28.

Limitations of fish farming

From the Chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board
Sir, My friend Mr Geoffrey Jellicoe has written you a letter on fish farming which is sound in principle but dangerously misleading in detail (January 30).

Ambassador to Iceland, I have as Chairman of this board pushed as strongly as possible for a policy of compensating for the loss of Icelandic cod by two forms of action. First the exploitation of new fisheries, including the blue whiting, to the west of the Hebrides; and I may say that two fishing vessels are about to begin final proving voyages on behalf of the board, for the benefit of the British fishing industry. The possible tonnage yield from such a fishery is to be measured in six or even in seven figures.

Second the intensification of fish farming. Work on this development has been going on for some time and the board has applied a very significant part of its revenues to this purpose. Mr Jellicoe is wrong in supposing that salmon are only grown in captive conditions in Norwegian fjords—they are also grown, and grown successfully, in commercial quantities, in Scottish sea lochs, and have in recent years been exported to America.

But before we start talking about Chinese-scale fish-parks and "unlimited fish in all their delicious varieties", let us bear in mind one or two simple limiting factors. Come eat grass but fish of most seaweeds. They are predators, carnivores and cannibals, and they can only be nourished on a diet of protein, a most expensive food. Before starting a fish farm you must establish your source of protein; its continuous availability, and its cost.

In other words fish farming is not something-for-nothing, it is the upgrading of (relatively) cheap protein (caught by fishing vessels) into expensive protein by sophisticated methods and husbandry and by the use of skilled engineering processes. Simple Chinese solutions such as Mr Jellicoe envisages are quite inapplicable in British conditions. The real comparison lies with Norway and it is by no means certain that it is to our disadvantage.

To summarize: Mr Jellicoe is right in thinking that a much greater financial commitment to fish farming would be in order. But the scale of contribution which fish farming can make to our balance of payments is, in the foreseeable future, though valuable and significant, bears only a minor relation to the possible and predictable return from an intensive fishing effort West of the Hebrides. Yours faithfully, ANDREW GILCHRIST, Chairman, Highlands and Islands Development Board, Bridge House, 27 Bank Street, Inverness, January 30.

Maker's name on a piano

From Mr L. C. Squibb
Sir, Mr Desmond Shawe-Taylor (January 26) suggests an alternative scheme for piano manufacturers so that no name appears on the side of concert pianos. This suggestion is so disastrous it is surprising that in all the years—probably most of the last 100 years—it has rarely been criticized. It began in the days of strong rivalry between the piano manufacturers. The cost of maintaining a concert piano is enormous, and the charges made do not cover it by a long way, but increasing they penalize the younger artists and less affluent music societies etc. so the balance is partly restored by advertising. The piano maker's name used also to be mentioned in all concert band bills, posters, programmes, and press announcements but in general only the name of the piano now remains. We are always pleased to consider an adequate alternative. Faithfully yours, L. C. SQUIBB, Manager, Steinway & Sons, Piano Makers, Steinway Hall, 4 & 2 St George Street, Hanover Square, W1, January 28.

Moon temple mystery

From Mr M. G. Hope
Sir, Professor Lyle Borst is wise to assume that his views (as reported by you on January 31) will be greeted with scorn and dis-belief by the archaeological establishment in this country. I am a member of the British Association of Archaeologists and bigoted as my own experiences have demonstrated. Some years ago my researches led me to conclude that prehistoric man in this country was technologically much more advanced than he is given credit for. Specifically I concluded that he was able to build and operate flying machines and this explained all manner of evidence from the period.

Thus Stonehenge can be seen to be what we would call an air traffic control centre; its orientation on sun and stars being explained by the fact that they would have used these for navigation. The strange "structures" of parallel lines seen so often in air photographs (and called a "Curious Curious Curious" by the list of prehistorians) finds which can be explained in terms of primitive aviation is long and impressive, yet my carefully argued paper on the subject has met with total rejection.

The main objection to my theories is that as yet no single piece of evidence has been unearthed which could in any way be taken for a portion of a flying machine. Yet this is no real objection. After all, many quite rational people believe in the Loch Ness Monster and no one has yet produced anything that could be a part of one. Perhaps biologists are more adventurous than archaeologists.

Certainly Professor Borst will need to run the gamut of conservative abuse. If my theories can be rejected out of hand, his which must seem to archaeologists even more unlikely, don't stand a chance. Yours faithfully, MICHAEL G. HOPE, 31 St Luke's Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

In schools

Countless crusades in Mrs Mary Whitehouse's name to observe her own code, her latest campaign the most arrogant in the coal industry, an attempt to decide for a personal God exists a universal question to object least of it. Not only object young people to discrimination, but to take part in a daily five worship. she will persuade an number of people to that in upholding the size of the 1944 Education Act it would be interesting to know many of the adults are themselves in the adding a public religious day.

It hears that the law allowing schoolchildren of religious instruction; but this is only their parents may say—and many parents of the right to do so, not to exercise it, for children will be made aware, or because they are the ordinary school children made at assembly, to write the necessary when their children either because they come in "good for children" it is just too much put pen to paper. ing that the religious Education Act are a modern educational many head teachers have social education for instruction and a secular emblem for the daily worship. law has fallen into and is rapidly becoming. after, this favours an appeal, for which the secular Society has campaigned. However, a organization, the British Association, has chosen to compromise measure, the compulsory element

and laying down legal provisions to ensure that religious teaching should be "objective, fair and balanced". These proposals are the subject of a Private Member's Bill, recently published in draft, and it is to forewarn its coming before Parliament that Mrs Whitehouse has called her troops in to the barricades to oppose what she sees as "a dilapidated and powerful parliamentary lobby".

In our eyes, the BHA proposals are too timid; and the NSE proposal rather too far. The law that attempts to stinker with it through complicated legislation—which, in practice, would inevitably be at the mercy of the present RE teachers, most of whom are committed to a particular creed which is today no more than a minority cult. Interestingly enough, in the United States (where church membership is very much higher than in Britain), not only are religious worship and religious teaching not compulsory in state schools, they are actually forbidden under the Constitution. Since school religion in this country has proved to be such effective propaganda for secular humanism, we are often asked why we want to abolish it. But we are concerned precisely that education should be free from any kind of double-think and that children should have their basic civil rights.

Yours faithfully, BARBARA SMOKE, President, National Secular Society, 698 Holloway Road, N19.

University research

From Professor Kenneth Mellanby
Sir, The article by Professor P. J. Hirst (The Times, January 30) indicates that our universities are today unable to make as great a contribution to research as they might. This is undoubtedly true, but the main reasons for this failure are not, in my opinion, lack of funds or staff. They are mainly administrative and the universities must bear some share of the blame.

WILLIAM LAW...
President of the...
of the...
air...
18

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Monopolies Commission look into wholesale prices in supply of petrol

By Roger Westlake
The world's largest oil company, Esso, has been investigated by the Monopolies Commission, which is looking into the supply of petrol in the United Kingdom. The Commission is concerned that the company's market power may be abused, particularly in the wholesale supply of petrol to garages. The Commission is looking into the supply of petrol in the United Kingdom. The Commission is concerned that the company's market power may be abused, particularly in the wholesale supply of petrol to garages. The Commission is looking into the supply of petrol in the United Kingdom. The Commission is concerned that the company's market power may be abused, particularly in the wholesale supply of petrol to garages.

Exxon chairman says group not volunteering for state participation

By Roger Westlake
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Mr Horsman resigns as chairman of Lampa

By Margaret Walters
Mr Malcolm Horsman yesterday announced his resignation as chairman and director of Lampa Securities, the first dealing company that last year suffered substantial write-offs after the collapse of the Argentine market. It is expected that Mr Horsman's 17.8 per cent will shortly be sold to interests associated with Mr Anthony Buckley, the former senior director of Slater, Walker Securities who is now managing director of Lampa Holdings, a small financial services group.

Sudden rise of mark poses fresh threat to cohesion of 'snake'

By Melvyn Westlake
A new threat to the cohesion of the European joint float was posed yesterday by a sharp and rapid rise in the West German mark. This comes after several days of unsettled trading on international currency markets, caused by widespread rumours of a realignment of exchange rate parities within the jointly floating block of European currencies known as the "snake". The situation took a new turn yesterday as the German mark encountered strong demand, largely from the Middle East. As a result both sterling and the dollar lost ground.

Hint of tighter ministerial rein on state industries

Under the guise of maintaining complete independence, the Ministry of Industry has been called upon to see that it is not too far from the truth. The Ministry of Industry has been called upon to see that it is not too far from the truth. The Ministry of Industry has been called upon to see that it is not too far from the truth. The Ministry of Industry has been called upon to see that it is not too far from the truth.

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Chief urges aid developing states

Staff...
A new outbreak of inflation, which could quickly become very dangerous, and face us with the prospect of yet higher unemployment, he said. The president of the European Communities Commission, said that the Community must be more resolute than ever in its pursuit of economic and monetary integration.

Closure for private bank in Munich

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Feb 2
Another small West German bank, Bankhaus Otto Dietrich KG of Munich, has closed. The bank announced today that it was handing back its banking licence to the Federal Supervisory Office for Banks in West Berlin. Bankhaus Dietrich is the second small German bank to close within a few weeks. It is thought to have had close links with the Pfalz Kreditbank of Kaiserslautern, which was shut down in the middle of January.

Clothing likely to go on key industry study list

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent
Clothing is expected to be included in the list of 30 key sectors of industry for study as part of the Government's industrial policy. The National Economic Development Council will be asked at its meeting tomorrow to endorse a recommendation from a working committee that the clothing industry be brought into the list of industries which are to be the subject of detailed studies.

Spreckley granted shares freeze

By John Brennan
Dealings in Charles Spreckley Industries' shares were suspended early yesterday after the company's own request. The shares, last quoted at 8p, have been suspended while the property, shopping and construction group holds last-minute talks with the National Westminster Bank in an effort to raise additional working capital. Slater, Walker group, which is believed to have significantly under-secured loans of up to £20m locked into Spreckley and associated companies, is keeping a close eye on the situation.

Excavator plan by Ransomes

Ransomes and Rapier, the Ipswich-based crane and mechanical engineering company, is to embark on a £1m development programme in an attempt to re-enter the £100m-a-year market for mining excavators known as walking draglines. These big excavators are used for open cast coal mining and the winning of phosphate and ore. The company ceased producing them in 1965 owing to the switching of world interest from coal to oil.

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Petrol: the independents' plight

Then petrol would no longer be treated in the same casual manner as perfumes, cosmetics, cameras and boats; it would be seen as the basic necessity that it is.

It is vital that something be done quickly because, in many parts of the country, self-employed garage proprietors are giving up and no-one is replacing the gas, or if they are, the service is so poor that operation is often as often as not a painful experience. The company-owned firm, thereby giving the already massive petrol companies more share of the market.

Eventually they will have a share of the cake and be eating it too, because these companies, if grouped together, make a formidable economic monolith. It is not the power to make the rules and the laws, but the power to make them with no danger of opposition from the little man who sees petrol sales as a way of life, not as pure profit but as a service in the public.

Yours faithfully,
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ECGD premium structure

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INTEREST RATES

CHEMICALS LEAD THE WAY TO RECOVERY

Half-year results to 31st October 1975

- Pre-tax profits 80% higher at £525,000. Group sales 23% ahead at £15 million.
- Chemical Division up 52% in trading profit and 36% in sales. Building Supplies Division on recovery path.
- Interim dividend of 1.5p (1.25p) per share.
- Prospects for the rest of the financial year reasonably promising.

Interim Statement available from: The Secretary, 140 New Walk, Leicester, LE1 7JL

Ellis & Everard

Updating profit estimates

Chemicals make the running.

Kummerfeld, who was here in London as a fellow of the LSE in the 1960s, appears to have been recruited to head the new job after some arm-twisting by John Zuccotti, New York's first deputy mayor. Zuccotti and Kummerfeld worked together in Washington from 1968 to 1970, when the latter was briefly with the Budget Office, and Zuccotti in the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Kummerfeld later takes a consultant to Zuccotti, who makes the New York City planning commission. He replaces Marvin Leshner, who was the chief of the accounts and was later arrested and was a top financial manager.

suggests that a lot of the price increase abroad is going to work straight through to profits. That, of course, will not necessarily make for an im-

Not amused

Brighton's hoteliers and the original district council were yesterday taking up what they will label as the first day of British International Toy Fair moves next year to the new Birmingham Exhibition Centre.

For 22 years has been going to Brighton for the fair, bringing the town a big boost in the film at what is the thinnest of the year for the seaside resort.

The toy-makers there are 400 companies in what is the largest of the kind in Britain. Kingdom are leaving for Birmingham because it offers more space under one roof. This week's fair is

The 1970 battle, precipitated by IEC regulations requiring governments to compensate railways for social benefits not covered by the market, was fought through a series of legislative devices from the kind of smouldering war that has gone on between Britain's government and railways for 20 years in one significant respect. It began with accusations of a conspiracy to keep the railways from the kind of profitability again. Dutch Railways took the initiative and told the government that unless compensation for keeping going was forthcoming the services would be closed. So the government was forced to take a rounded view of the system and the start of the kind of change is moving towards but very far from reaching a final stage of the 1970s.

A largely electric system now runs on frequent trains at a high degree of punctuality and reliability, and little wasted manpower. There are different unions but they respect social affiliations (Catholic, Labour, and so on) rather than different functions within a railway.

There tends also to be less offensive demarcation between the transport modes in Holland; perhaps because Dutch Railways has an important stake in the buses and lorries.

Through a variety of subsidies, the Dutch government encourages Holland's bus undertakings to merge the municipalities, and mostly owns (and operates as

Portugal: now an economic revolution?

the Dutch economy, like the rest of the world, has been hit by recession and the government has to cut down on its budget. But, from a bumpy about the surface level of subsidy. The ways paid the incovertible for winning the right to live in 1970 a trace of civil and in the transport of the Hs and the Hs. The Hs all vets all railway vities, including levels of (some of the 1970 pension has already been cut) and particularly (invest) these have to be justified in detail by the railways and often cut back by the ministry. There is little doubt that it not for the strongly political climate, four heavy loss-making would be down.

The current ministry study states that too much reliance is used on many services,

the Road signs are one, 1972 prices it is estimated to change road signs from 15 to 16 kilometres an hour to 22 km/h. Unlike the change of distance signs, changing speed limit signs is a time consuming and expensive operation. It is estimated that the change of speed limit signs should be done as a once and for all overnight operation.

According to a Department of Environment spokesman, the Government is planning to change by 1979; there is no timetable as to start to metrize the road signs.

In other exchange, and the Government for the purpose of road signs, or goods, is not more than cost, this appear to be light beer. In the 1972 Paper on metrization it is stated that the Government will encourage the use of draught beer by the public. But equally, if anyone wishes to buy it by the litre or half litre, it will be available.

to meet in international quantities. The retail trade, which is in immediate contact with its customers is noticeably unromantic - about going to the market. Resentment from this point of view, particularly where "own brand" products are concerned, has sabotaged more than one set of negotiations. It is more difficult to make the transition, and probably the last, from the sale of raw materials and meat which are usually wrapped, and weighed on the shop before the customer's eyes. The law for many years has permitted the retailer to use his own brand name and programme, or in essence to sell his own goods, but to do so as he and the customer see fit.

In 1972, the Government extended the normal economic freedom of the individual entrepreneur and industrial manager and probably be enough to meet the change even in areas

Lessons for Britain in Holland's 'social' railway system

Michael Bailly

A largely electric system now carries 12,000 freight trains a day at a high degree of punctuality and reliability, and little wasted manpower. There are no different unions but they reflect social affiliations (Catholic, Labour, and so on) rather than distinct functions within a railway.

There tends also to be less defensive demarcation between the transport modes in Holland, perhaps because Dutch Railways has an important stake in the bus and lorries.

Through a variety of subsidies, however, the per cent of the gross value added in Holland's bus undertakings is shared by the municipalities, and wholly owns (and operates) as

The Dutch economy, like the British, has been hit by recession and the government is far from bappy about the present level of subsidy. The railways paid the iocervtable price for winning the right to survive in 1970: a team of civil engineers, led by the Minister of Transport, the Hon. Mr. van der Hagen, visited the Haguë, which closely vets all railway activities, including levels of service (some of the 1970 exoansion has already been cut back) and particularly investment in new rolling stock.

These have to be justified in great detail by the railways and are often cut back by the ministry. There is little doubt that were it not for the strongly pro-rail political climate, four mainline railways would have been heavy loss-makers would be shut down.

A current ministry study suggests that too much roillog stock is used on many services,

Enforcing a deadline for metrication

1972 prices it is estimated that at to change road signs from miles to kilometres at a cost of £2m. Unlike the changing of statistics, however, this change is practicable, a change of speed limit signs must be done as a once and for all overnight operation.

According to a Department of Environment spokesman, not only are the signs to be changed to changeovers by December 1979, there is no timetable for them to start to metrize British road signs.

The other exception, and the argument for this, is the appearance of signs on grounds of second-hand cost, is the price of draught beer. In the 1972 White Paper on meterication it is stated that the Government would not encourage the sale of draught beer by the litre. But equally, if anyone wishes to buy it by the litre or

The retail trend, which is in its immediate contact with its customers is noticeably unromantic—about "going metric." Resistance from this particular sector, where "own brand" products are concerned, has sabotaged more than one set of negotiations.

Even more difficult to make metric, and probably the most resistant, are such items as fruit, vegetables and meat which are usually wrapped, and weighed at the shop before the customer's eyes. The law for many years has permitted the retailer to weigh the goods in grams or kilograms or ounces and to round up as he and the customer see fit.

In 1972, the Government expected that normal economic conditions would cause the consumer goods and industrial sectors to probably be enough to offset the change even in areas

Business Diary: Silentnight's switch • New York's Kummerfeld

One of the roughest finance jobs around in the United States at

Kummerfeld, who was here in London as a fellow of the ISE in the 1960s, appears to have been persuaded to take on the new job after some arm-twisting by John Zuccotti,

New York's first deputy mayor, Zuccotti and Kummerfeld worked together in Washington in the late 1950s at a time when the latter was briefly with the Budget Office, and Zuccotti with the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Kummerfeld was later a consultant to Zuccotti when the latter was chairman of a New York City planning commission. He replaces Melvin Lechner, who made his mark with circumstances that Anderson and his staff are sure to remember.

Anderson was a former top financial officer of the city.

"Well, I'll be damned! In Britain they're saying the

Not amused

The townmakers—there are about 400 companies in the United Kingdom—are leaving for Birmingham because it offers more space under one roof. This week's fair in

hotels—the Grand, the Metropolitan, and the New Bedford—were the site of the Corn Exchange building.

Ralph Ehrmann, chairman of the American Industries, who is a member of the council of the British Toy Manufacturers Association, said one of the reasons for the move from Brighton was that the United Kingdom toy industry was becoming more export-oriented. About a third of production goes abroad at present and Britain needed to mount an impressive counterweight, particularly to the big continental fair at Nuremberg.

He thinks that Britain's other toy fair at Harrogate, which is held in the same

Head-hunted

Leslie Coulthard did not have far to look for his latest piece of management selection, that of a managing director for Leslie Coulthard International. He chose Leslie Coulthard.

Coulthard, who is founder-chairman of the headhunting and selection group, is to resume the managing directorship after a break of a year. He will then have succeeded not only himself but Giles Foy, who is leaving both the managing directorship and the managing

Foy is not available who Business Day called yesterday, but it is thought that he may be planning to set up on his own. If so, then he'll be emulating Coulthard, who became his own man after serving as the assistant manager of the firm.


Coulthard broke with the managing directorship of his group came a year ago after he'd been advised to take it easy by his doctor. The group's then-consultants—Foy among them—then approached Coulthard about buying control from him and his backer, Sidney Lerner.

In the event, the deal fell through, and Coulthard says he now feels well enough to climb back into the saddle.

Foy is the second consultant to leave recently. He follows Harry Ward, was, Coulthard says, recently left for Brook

absence of superfluous manpower and restrictive practices, a management that keeps its house in order and is responsive both to public and government demands; these are the reasons why the transition from a commercial to a social railway has been achieved in Holland without too much loss of efficiency and financial control. Indeed, they are a prerequisite of it, as Britain has yet to learn.

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Another product which is likely to be given a "soft conversion" is bread.

The conversion is much more complicated for other processed consumer products originating from animal and veget-

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the present parliamentary session, to ensure that the United Kingdom gives effect to the directive. If passed, the legislation would give the Government powers to impose "cut off" orders when imperial sizes would cease to be used. This would have the effect of making manufacturers and retailers alike work together to complete the programme.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

POINTMENTS
PLAs vice-
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Commodities

COPPER was marginally firmer on the London market, with a rise of 1.10 pence to 255.00. The New York market was also firm, with a rise of 1.10 pence to 255.00. The market was supported by a rise in the price of copper ore, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

WHEAT was firm on the London market, with a rise of 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The New York market was also firm, with a rise of 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of wheat, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

SOYBEANS were firm on the London market, with a rise of 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The New York market was also firm, with a rise of 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of soybeans, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

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Foreign
Exchange

The German mark strengthened considerably on the foreign exchange market yesterday. Dealers said there was constant pressure on the dollar as operators switched into the mark after the recent publication of optimistic economic indicators, and amid continued rumours of an impending currency realignment.

German marks climbed from 2.380 to 2.5575 against the dollar. Other Continental currencies followed. The French franc rose from 16.48 to 16.55, the Italian lira from 1.36 to 1.37, and the Swiss franc from 1.48 to 1.49.

Spot Position
of Sterling

The pound rose to 1.9750 against the dollar, with a rise of 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of the pound, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

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Forward Levels

The forward level for the pound rose to 1.9750 against the dollar, with a rise of 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of the pound, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

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Gold

The price of gold rose to 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of gold, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

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UK metal stocks

The price of metal stocks rose to 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of metal stocks, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

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Magnesium

The price of magnesium rose to 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of magnesium, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

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Sulphur

The price of sulphur rose to 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of sulphur, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

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Zinc

The price of zinc rose to 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of zinc, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

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Copper

The price of copper rose to 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of copper, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

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Discount market

Discount houses had a difficult time in the market yesterday. Notwithstanding Friday's fall in the minimum lending rate, to 10 per cent, houses were having to pay up to 101 per cent at times for fresh funds.

The Bank of England found it necessary to give help on an exceptionally large scale, buying Treasury bills and corporation bills directly from the houses in need. The scale of this assistance looked to be just about adequate, operators said.

Houses had to pay around 10 to 101 nearly all day for any funds they could obtain in the market. The rate at the close was mainly at the lower end of the band.

There were just occasional quotes as high as 101 and as low as 99.

Money Market

The money market was firm yesterday. The price of money rose to 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of money, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

The money market was firm yesterday. The price of money rose to 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of money, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

Recent Issues

The price of recent issues rose to 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of recent issues, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

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Price rises in metals and 'softs'
a feature of the January scene

Although the world still awaits real evidence of industrial recovery, there were some signs in January of increased consumer demand for copper and tin from Europe and the United States.

Even in Zambia and the rise in demand for copper, particularly noticeable in West Germany, caused some firms to raise their prices. The price of copper rose to 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

The price of tin rose to 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of tin, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

The price of tin rose to 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of tin, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

The price of rubber rose to 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of rubber, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

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The price of tantalum rose to 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of tantalum, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

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Commodities

Mr. Gilbert says that an initial distinction should be made between schemes which act directly on the market through either spot or forward purchases and those that act indirectly through the limitation of exports. He points out that a combination of both is possible, as in the tin agreement.

"Now whatever the virtues of an indirect scheme, had it been introduced in the autumn of 1974, such a method of support would currently have been to make a sufficient dent in LME warehouse stocks to raise the price to acceptable levels. It would agree with Mr. Jevons that neither the market coverage nor the composition of CIPEC is such that cutbacks on this scale may be considered likely."

The other alternative would be for CIPEC to engage in open-market operations on the LME. It is true that a simple buffer stock scheme would be prohibitively expensive. If the object were to raise the price to near £1,000 per tonne—surely not an unreasonable level—at least 400,000 tonnes of metal would need to be purchased even if no additional supply were stimulated. This implies a considerable volume of finance.

But an alternative method of operation is available and is even simpler. It is to buy the metal at a price below the market price. If CIPEC were to purchase the entire of the LME stockpile on the forward market and then return it to the market, the operation could be financed in a more economical manner.

Currently the contango is around £20 a tonne, so the cost of lending 500,000 tonnes is £10m per quarter. This order of cost is quite independent of any cutbacks CIPEC might simultaneously elect to make, or of the level at which the price is supported, although, of course, the higher the price supported, the greater the addition to the stockpile which needs to be carried.

"The major difficulty CIPEC

would experience in attempting to support the market by forward purchases is that they would be liable to speculative raids attempting to test the depth of their pockets.

"If the price were supported at a fixed level, speculators would have a one-way option, rather like under the fixed exchange rate regime on the foreign exchange markets. This drawback could be partially overcome by raising the support price by the amount of the contango per quarter (or a little more than this)."

"The effects of this would be three-fold: firstly a positive cost would be attached to speculation against the support price; secondly, there would be an incentive to speculators to work with the support operation and, thirdly, a measure of automatic indemnification would be introduced in the support level."

"The difference in cost between a spot and a forward support operation depends on the ability of CIPEC to borrow. By adopting a forward operation, CIPEC would effectively be borrowing from the market rate of interest in the security of the stockpile valued at the support price."

"The CIPEC countries may find it difficult to better this rate of interest elsewhere. However, if it were possible to borrow from international agencies or from oil-producing countries, it would be cheaper to support via a traditional buffer stock operation. But perhaps the issues are more complex than this and I, also, receive a lesson on the realities of the market place."

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Wall Street

New York, Feb. 2.—The New York Stock Exchange prices were mixed this morning after a late start because of a winter storm. At 11.30 am the Dow Jones Industrial average was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

The price of the Dow Jones Industrial average rose to 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence. The market was supported by a rise in the price of the Dow Jones Industrial average, which was up 1.10 pence to 1.10 pence.

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Leaders fall back

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 26. Dealings End, Feb 6. § Contango Day, Feb 9. Settlement Day, Feb 17
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

the teamworkers

Taylor Woodrow

[illegible]

PERSON

Appointments Vacant also on page 23

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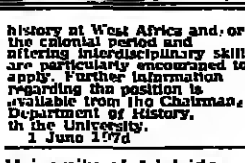


Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the date shown. SALARIES (unless otherwise stated) are as follows: Reader £425,000; Senior Lecturer £415,000-£418,100; Lecturer £412,000-£415,100. Further details, conditions of appointment for each post, method of application and application form, where applicable, may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities, 26 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

LECTURER IN ANTHROPOLOGY (Ref. 7.1)
from anthropologists with extensive ethnographic field experience in South and South-East Asia and in local communities in Australia. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to research in either or both of these areas and to direct and participate in the teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate students.
24 March 1976

LECTURER IN ANTHROPOLOGY (SOUTH OR SOUTH-EAST ASIA) (Ref. 7.1)
This post is for a social or cultural anthropologist who has extensive field experience in South or South-East Asia. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to research in either or both of these areas and to direct and participate in the teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate students.
24 March 1976

LECTURER IN AFRICAN HISTORY
The Department has a major commitment to non-western history and African history. All posts are full-time. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to research in either or both of these areas and to direct and participate in the teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate students.
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The modern-equipped hospital, having 150 beds, has a vacancy for an

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University of London
SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES
LECTURESHIP IN ANTHROPOLOGY WITH REFERENCE TO SOUTH ASIA
Applications are invited for the Lectureship in the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to research in either or both of these areas and to direct and participate in the teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate students.
24 March 1976

University of Nairobi—Kenya
Applications are invited for the **SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING**. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to research in either or both of these areas and to direct and participate in the teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate students.
24 March 1976

University of Southampton
PROFESSOR OF ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY
Applications are invited from medical practitioners for the post of Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to research in either or both of these areas and to direct and participate in the teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate students.
24 March 1976

University of Oxford
BRASENOSE COLLEGE
PLATNAUER JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP
The College proposes to elect a Plautner Junior Research Fellow with effect from October 1976. The Fellow will be expected to contribute to research in either or both of these areas and to direct and participate in the teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate students.
24 March 1976

Battle Abbey School
SCHOLARSHIP
Examination on Friday, 27th February 1976.
Open to girls aged between 10 and 12 on 1st September 1976.
For details apply to the Secretary.

University of Bradford
POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN INTERPRETING AND TRANSLATING
Applications are invited for the first year of the Postgraduate Diploma course. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to research in either or both of these areas and to direct and participate in the teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate students.
24 March 1976

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24 March 1976

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Dar es Salaam TANZANIA
Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Civil Engineering:
1. LECTURER IN STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING
2. LECTURER IN TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING
3. LECTURER IN HYDRAULIC AND WATER RESOURCES ENGINEERING
4. LECTURER IN ENGINEERING MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING DRAWING
Applicants should have a good first degree and not less than four years' experience in the relevant field of practice and/or university teaching. A higher degree is desirable. Persons with qualifications other than those specified may be considered for appointment. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, by 24 March 1976.

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CORDON BLEU COOK
Come to Berlin, March-December 1976, and help cook for the Cordon Bleu. Please apply to: Cordon Bleu, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1. Tel. 01-235 1437.

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Married or single, for modern household. Full staff kept. Good salary and conditions. References essential. Please apply to: Lord Derby, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1. Tel. 01-235 1437.

NURSE with gardeners husband required
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24 March 1976

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Examination on Friday, 27th February 1976.
Open to girls aged between 10 and 12 on 1st September 1976.
For details apply to the Secretary.

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Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 25

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